The Pacific.

REV. J. W. DOUGLAS, "First Pure, then Peaceable—without Partiality and without Hypocrisy." PROPRIETOR

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SAN FRANCISCO.

It is edited by Rev. J. W. DOUGLAS, with the co-operation of Rev. J. A. BENTON, of Sacramento City, Rev. S. H. WILLEY, and Rev. T. D. HUNT, of San Francisco.

Its Correspondence will extend to the Atlantic States, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, and embrace the prominent points in our own State.

Its readers will thus be informed of all matters of public interest, whether at home or abroad.

THE PACIFIC is the organ of no Sect or Party. Started with no purpose of gain, and pledged to the great interests of Religion and Education, it commends itself to the consideration and support of every citizen of California.

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THE MEETING AT MARYSVILLE.

MARYSVILLE, May 11, 1852.

According to notice previously given, the sixth semi-annual meeting of the Presbytery of San Francisco, was opened in the First Presbyterian Church, in Marysville, on Tuesday evening, May 11th, by a sermon from the Moderator, Rev. William W. Brier, from Nehemiah iv., 9th—"The work is great and large, and we are separated upon the wall, one far from another."

The meeting was well attended. We were happily disappointed in finding so convenient and tasteful a church-building in a town not yet three years old. It is furnished with a fine toned bell, which we believe is the largest in the State. The exercies of the meeting were rendered more interesting by the excellent singing furnished by the choir of the church. After the public exercises, the Presbytery was called to order by the Moderator, and the roll called:

PRESENT.

Rev. T. D. Hunt, of San Francisco.
" S. H. Willey, " "
" W. W. Brier, of Marysville.
" L. H. Brayton, "
Dr. A. H. Wilder, "

ABSENT.

Rev. J. W. Douglas, of San Francisco.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Rev. Eli Corwin, from New York City.
Rev. F. Buel, of San Francisco, from the Presbytery of California.
Rev. D. R. Williams, from Oregon.
" J. A. Benton, from Sacramento.
" J. H. Warren, from Nevada.
" Tyler Thatcher, of Marysville.
" J. E. Benton, from Shasta.
C. M. Blake, licentiate from the 4th Presbytery of Philadelphia.

Adjourned to Wednesday morning, 8½ o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, 12th May.

Presbytery met and engaged in devotional exercises, in which the brethren freely participated. Committees were then appointed to prepare reports on the various subjects presented for the consideration of the body. Considerable time was then given to the collection of information from the various parts of the country concerning the state of religion. The statements made by the brethren from the different and distant regions were listened to with profound interest. Facts were elicited of a striking and significant character. They go to show how fearfully what has been called moral and religious principle gives way in this country; how universal is the disregard of the Sabbath, as a religious observance, and the free and common use of intoxicating drinks; the prevalence of profanity and the indulgence of passion. One thing came out with melancholy clearness, that men who are professors of religion in other States are often, very often, found in the habit, with others, of doing business on the Sabbath and dealing in intoxicating liquors, wholesale and retail. To find instances of this kind is not uncommon.

Reports of special interest were given concerning the region of the upper Sacramento, Shasta, Yreka, &c., and also concerning the South, particularly Los Angeles and vicinity. The information brought together by the brethren from these remote places was deeply interesting and impressive. It awakened the inquiry what is to be the end of this vast experiment that is now making in the settlement of this country! What sort of character are we to develope? What motives are powerful enough to compete with the love of gold for supremacy in the hearts of this people? How are those motives to be successfully presented? How are wanderers to be reclaimed, and brought back from apostacy? How are men to be converted from excessive devotion to this world, and induced to "lay up treasures in heaven?" In short, the plain practical question came up with all its tremendous import—are we to become a wild, reckless, unprincipled people, or are we not!

When listening to the statements concerning the unworthy conduct of professors of religion in the mines and elsewhere, we were reminded of the affecting question once uttered by the Savior to a faithful few, "Will ye also go away?"

The whole subject of destitution and supplies together with the state of religion was referred to its appropriate committee, and the subject of the neglect and desecration of the Sabbath was taken up. Upon this a long and interesting discussion took place, in which all the members of the body took part. It appeared that the day is variously observed in various parts of the State. In such cities as San Francisco, Sacramento and the like, a large body of the population refrain from business and amusement, and devote the day to religious worship. But still a great majority even in such towns, have but a slight regard for the sacredness of the day. Some do business as on other days, though this number is small. Many engage privately in what relates to their business more or less during the day, and are accustomed to seek recreation and amusement on excursions, or in riding and walking and visiting the saloons and theatres. It is a significant fact that the occurrence of steamer-day near or on the Sabbath, materially diminishes the attendance on public worship.

There is beyond question a great letting down of that high regard for the sacredness of the day which is due to it, on the part even of the more conscientious christian people in the state.

It appears that the state of things is such that nobody can trade in the mines and mining towns without driving their business on Sunday. Indeed it is the great day for traffic. It has gradually become less so in the older towns, such as Marysville and Nevada, but still even in these places business is freely done and in the interior settlements the day is wholly given up to it.

If a minister preaches, he draws his hearers for a short time from the crowd of buyers and sellers. If there is a regular church and congregation, many men seem to think they are doi g exceedingly well if they close their stores during the hour of a single public service. Thus this great and terrible system of wickedness is sustained. The thing is stated thus. Miners will resort to the trading posts to buy on Sunday.

Traders, to make anything, and keep up a business must *of course* sell on Sunday. The buyer throws the responsibility on the seller, and the seller rolls it back on to the buyer. Such was the alarming aspect presented to the body, of the public and almost universal desecration of the Sabbath. The subject was referred to a committee to report resolutions setting forth and expressing the views of the body.

Adjourned to Thursday, 8½ A. M.

Wednesday evening, at the request of the Church in Marysville, Rev. S. H. Willey preached a sermon on the subject discussed in Presbytery during the day, from the text "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy."

THURSDAY, May 13th.

Presbytery met according to adjournment. The subject of Temperance came up for discussion. From statements made by different brethren it appeared that the drinking of liquor is now as prevalent and as common in this State as it was in the Eastern States before the commencement of the Temperance movement. California has taken her place backward on this subject, at least thirty years behind most of her sister states!

Liquor is one of the leading articles of traffic. Men deal in it freely and few express any scruples about it. Commission merchants find it on their invoices and in their consignments, and though some of them would prefer to have nothing to do with it, and actually never touch a drop of it, themselves, they pass it along to customers hands and take their commissions. Its use is perfectly common. Candidates buy votes with liquor. And if unscrupulous men do it a great many others feel obliged to do it, and degrade themselves to that degree against the strongest remonstrances of their consciences. When people travel, they drink at the stopping-places. When they meet they treat each other. When they part they do the same. At parties, liquors are supplied for those who like them. At dinners, wine is free, and it is not uncommon for ladies even to accept a glass and sip a little when it is offered as a compliment! As a matter of course, when the use of liquors of various kinds is so common, there is a class who have gone into excess, and have contracted the habit of solitary indulgence. They are slaves. Appetite is their master. The foot of a tyrant is on their necks, and they are hastening to the drunkard's doom. Few comparatively of men or women, very few abstain entirely from the use of liquor. They are so few, and the evil of intemperance is so towering and overshadowing, that it affords a subject of gloomy apprehension.

It was determined by the body to redouble their efforts to meet the evil and seize on every opportunity to warn, persuade and admonish their fellow citizens who are so easily induced to yield to the prevailing custom of using strong drink. A committee was appointed to express their views in the form of a series of resolutions.

The committee on the observance of the Sabbath, reported a series of resolutions, which were laid on the table, that the Presbytery might take a recess, and allow the other committees time to prepare their reports.

After recess, 1 o'clock, P. M., the Sabbath resolutions were taken up, discussed, and adopted. (They are published elsewhere.) The committee on a narrative of the state of religion, presented their report, which was ordered to be published.

The committee to whom was referred the subject of Temperance, presented a series of resolutions, which were discussed, amended, and adopted.

After the introduction of the report on destitution and supplies, a discussion arose concerning the claims of the Chinamen in California. Recent public movements, and the fact that so many are coming among us, have attracted attention to them. The treatment which they are receiving at the hands of our citizens, in various parts of the mines, was deplored. A committee was appointed to correspond with the American Board, requesting them to transfer one of their missionaries now in China, to this State, to meet the demands of this part of our population.

A vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the citizens of Marysville, by whom the members of the Presbytery were kindly entertained during the meeting. To many of them, it was their first visit to this growing and beautiful town, and all will remember the visit with a high degree of pleasure.

It was voted that the next meeting of Presbytery, be in the Howard Street Presbyterian Church, San Francisco, to commence on the Tuesday evening before the first Wednesday in October next.

All business of Presbytery being disposed of, the members united with the Hawaiians present and other Christians, in celebrating the Lord's Supper, Rev. T. D. Hunt, and Rev. S. H. Willey officiating; after which, the meeting adjourned.

Thus closed one of the most interesting and important meetings of this body. Its members separated, encouraged and strengthened by each others counsel and sympathy, for their arduous work in their several fields. Hundreds of miles separate them; alone they have to contend against great odds, and work against great difficulties; but their hearts are one, they in spirit at least, "see eye to eye," and they are resolved, God helping them, to make their influence felt, and yield to no discouragements. They see the reforms so greatly needed. They know there is a conscience in all men to be appealed to. They know there is a Supreme Jehovah, who can turn men's hearts, who can save men "by the foolishness of preaching," and with firm faith in these simple truths, with the Bible in their hands, with hearty sympathy for each other, and trust in God, they go forth once more to their work. May a Merciful Providence spare their lives, give them health, and vouchsafe to them his blessing.

Correspondence from San Gabriel.

MR. EDITOR,—One of the many attractive features of your admirable sheet are the letters of your different correspondents in various parts of the State, giving an account of the progress of their several neighborhoods. I do not know that I can add much to their credit, but I will do the best I can with the material I have on hand.

The crops in this section thus far promise well. The season has been highly favorable—just enough of rain and none too much. The weather has been agreeable in the extreme—the thermometer but in a very few instances having been below the freezing point. More agricultural produce will be raised in this country the present season by at least ten-fold than in any one year previously—certainly since the glory of the "Missions" departed. The Mormons alone have nearly 2000 acres in wheat and barley, and there are probably 500 to 1000 acres sown by others. Some ten acres of onions too will be put in this year. Corn, barley, and onions, are about the only articles we can raise here that will pay a reasonable profit after defraying the expenses of transportation.

There is a very great demand for cattle by drovers from the North. The ranchos are being stripped of their grown stock very rapidly. Prices have advanced full ten per cent. the present season. Working oxen command $60. If American oxen, $100. Cows, with young calves, $20. Sheep, $7—and scarce at that. Parties, I am told have gone to Missouri to purchase cattle to drive to the mines. Were it not for this, the price of stock would advance very materially within a few years in California.

The Mormons at San Bernardino are making good progress apparently. They have now a surveyor employed in laying off a town, and in marking off lots for settlement. Whether their expectations will be realized of having a large emigration from England this season of their order is rather doubtful; and if not, I do not see what is to become of their surplus produce, as the distance of their settlement from the sea-board will render the costs of tranportation very heavy. They will erect during the season both a grist and a saw-mill, each of which is much needed by the community at large. Gen. Rich, who is one of the twelve apostles, left last week with a party for the Salt Lake. Whether the news of Gov. Young having been displaced by President Fillmore led to this movement, is unknown.

Orders have come down from Gen. Hitchcock to Capt. Lovewell, now stationed at Chino, to select a site for a fort, to be erected in the Cahoone Pass; in anticipation, I suppose, of an appropriation by Congress for that purpose. Capt. L. has recently had an accession of some 50 men from the newly arrived recruits at San Diego.

A few days since an Indian was murdered at this Mission by another Indian, and forthwith the soveringn people proceeded to execute summary vengeance upon the murderer. He was hung up with as little regard to decency and humanity as the same parties would have slain a bullock.

There is no school in this county, with the exception of one at Los Angeles, under the superintendence of the Padres. The *catechisma* and the chanting of *Santa Maria*, are among the prominent topics of instruction.

Resp'y yours, A. B. C.

N. B.—Since closing the above, I have heard of another attempted murder by an Indian, and of his afterwards being hung by the natives, at a rancho near Chino. But such incidents are hardly worth detailing. In a country where the Coroner reported holding inquest upon sixty cases of homicide in one year, a single case of murder will hardly justify a separate paragraph.

SAN GABRIEL, May 7, 1852.

Correspondence from Shasta.

DEAR PACIFIC,—Compassion for the poor unenlightened dwellers in your region, has long moved my heart, and at last moves my pen. It is really saddening and sometimes amusing to us in Shasta, to find by daily experience how little is known of us by you possessors of the lower regions. For instance, there came a gentleman of education and refinement up here the other day, fresh from the instructions of the teachers of the people of San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville, who supposed that Shasta and Shasta Butte cities, were one and the same. It seems necessary, therfore, to begin at the beginning, and give you a brief account of ourselves and these parts.

Shasta is situated among the foot-hills of the Coast Range, some two or three miles, in a direct line from the Sacramento River—by the road it is six. We are nearly North from San Francisco, about 350 miles. This is not only one of the best built mining towns in the State, but it is a trading town of no little importance. There are not far from a thousand inhabitants, a dozen and more hotels, and some fifty stores and shops of various sorts. Sporting-houses are plenty—more than a score of fancy women—and fancy men by the hundred inhabit them.

The first house was built here in the Fall of '49—now there are near 200, and over 40 new buildings going up. The street is thronged every day with ox and mule teams—for this is the head of "whoa haw" navigation. And besides the long train of wagons constantly arriving, there are numerous pack trains of mules and horses, either passing through from below, or starting from here for Trinity, Scott, Klamath, and Salmon Rivers, or Shasta Butte City, and other places above. And now that we are becoming a little more known to the people below, a crowd of new-comers is thronging our streets and hotels. There is a daily line of stages from here to Colusi, and a second which leaves every other day, besides any number of extras and mule teams that run as occasion requires.

Four weeks ago, the Rev. J. E. Benton arrived and preached the first regular sermon, (two lay discourses had been delivered before.) The citizens have raised a subscription to give him a fair support, and he will probably settle here. Last week two other ministers came, and one or both may possibly conclude to remain.

If you ask for other marks of civilization let me inform you that a juggler has been here, some negro melodists—and now a theatre is in full blast. And next Sunday, a bull and a lioness are to fight in the new amphitheatre just erected. In a week or two, a circus will take possession of it, and on the 21st of June a great prize-fight is to come off there between two celebrated pugilists. But all these things will give place, when to our nine families numerous others shall be added, and domestic, social, and religious influences shall be in the ascendant. I must not forget to say, that our ten children have enjoyed the advantages of an excellent school, and have made rapid improvement. Yours, till next week,

ELIOT.

SHASTA, May 11, 1852.

Young America.

AT the close of the Fifteenth Century, Printing was just beginning to make its vast facilities manifest—the successful use of the magnetic compass had infused unwanted confidence into the enterprises of Navigation—Spain had finally expelled the Moors, after an intrusion of nearly a thousand years—Lancaster and York had finally closed their strife in England, and the careful policy of Henry VII was augmenting her wealth and cementing her power—Germany and Hungary had so far settled the contention of rival dynasties as to be able to make a successful stand against the further spread of the Ottoman power. Altogether, Christian Europe had attained the degree of vigor and self-reliance that left it no longer in doubt that her affairs would continue to occupy the leading position in history for a long period. Mohamedan rivalry in learning, in arts, and in arms had been distanced. At this period, when the ardor and strength of revived learning and awakened enterprise were absolutely cramped for want of an adequate field for the exercise of their energies, America was opened to the knowledge and access of the active and advancing world. No other event in the history of mankind, excepting always those marking our relations to our Saviour, is in any degree comparable to this in its unlimited influence upon the condition and progress of the race. The world was at once, practically, more than doubled in magnitude. "The New World" was immediately applied as the designation of the newly discovered hemisphere. What elaborate form of expression could more aptly present to our comprehension the exultant admiration which overwhelmed the mind at the wonderful expansion of material nature? If one of the Planets should now become approachable by improved Steamships and Railroads, the accession to the impetuous current of human enterprise would not be more astounding than that flowing from the discovery of the New World. The magnitude of this actual accession has not yet half disclosed itself. Indeed it must flow on, with increased volume and rapidity, to the final consummation of human destiny. What was humaity before the New World? What is it now? These inquiries, prosecuted with reference to their mutual relations, lead to a wide field of investigation and thought. The New World was not a solitude. But the population found here did not contribute to the general partnership of mankind their equal proportion of knowledge, industry, or useful capacity. Without skill in art, without ambition for improvement, without historical records or any accumulated stores of knowledge, their existence has thus far scarcely served any other purpose than to stimulate a fruitless curiosity as to the blank pages of their history, and to excite a mournful commiseration for their apparent inevitable doom. These races figure to us not only the actual state of Old America when first visited by the Christian—presenting scarcely a permanent idea except the rudest notions of animal existence and the most dreamy visions of spiritual realities—but they bear with them the evidence of a permanence of savage immobility, showing the future as plainly as the present, if their hunting-grounds had never been disturbed by the adventurous foot of the white man. But the course of Providence brought a new population into the New World. Of all the subjects of wonder which the knowledge, the wealth, and the power of their invaders brought to the astonished apprehension of the aborigines, their restless activity and untiring industry must have been the most impressive. In these respects European energy and versatility were modified and expanded by transplantation to a virgin soil But little more than a sixth of the space comprised in the Christian period has elapsed since Young America entered upon her vigorous existence, yet already she elbows and jostles her European progenitors in every trial of activity throughout the world. The openness and freedom of a new atmosphere have given unparalleled precocity to every department of thought and experiment. The idea of freedom has attained an expansion and a various application under the stimulus of favorable culture, unknown in any other time or land. It is the leading principle in every institution and usage of our social system. In religion, in government, in science, in business, and in all the acknowledged obligations of human society, and the infinite variety of human pursuits, individual freedom is constantly maintained as an essential characteristic. A love for the very word is acquired, and whenever on the wide earth you meet a son of Young America, with whatever ardor you find him hurrying forward in the pursuit of gain, or yielding his senses to the allurements of pleasure, probe the inward sources of his pride, and you will find them springing from his sense and love of freedom.

The intimate relations between commercial nations modify character in a great degree, and without destroying the distinctions that exist in masses, transfuse the peculiarities of different communities interchangeably among each other, so that we find in our own national family an occasional disciple of every system,—not aliens to our board, but erratic thinkers, glorying in their exceptional character, and thus furnishing proof of the general rule from which they depart. Thus we may find writers, politicians and leaders of coteries, who fancy themselves carried away with admiration of other principles than those which bear rule here, and other schemes of Government than that on which our foundations are reared. It is a beautiful illustration of our just devotion to the leading idea of our system, that these fantastic advocates of impracticable notions propagate their various fancies with the approbation of the community, without forfeiting anything of respect or consideration that is due to their personal character. It matters not whether the vagrant taste is made captive by the allurements of monarchical splendor, or the wild promises of socialistic dreamers; an indulgent hearing is vouchsafed on all hands, for it is of the very essence of our inherent notions of freedom that the widest latitude of opinion and discussion should be invited and enjoyed. Some there are who typify the aborigines, with their eyes always fixed upon the past, never indulging hope of any good time coming, but constantly feeding regret with the memory of things that will not return again. From this school has emanated the derisive application of the designation of Young America to the active spirit which leads and sways the national sentiment. If there were never any mistake in the application of terms, we should never be induced by any erroneous classification, to laud what in our hearts we disapprove, or to condemn what we most desire to advance. Believing that the true characteristics of Young America are as widely different from hopeless aboriginal lamentations over the grave of the past, as from any frantic efforts to seize the reins of an impossible future, we shall aim to do our duty as a faithful son, by warding off the dangers of insane zeal on the one hand, and the approach of swerving imbecility on the other.

Young America embodies the progressive sentiment of the people and the age. Enterprising in design, energetic in action, her conceptions are characterized by uniform honesty and courage. If a political question is presented it is not she that shrinks from its discussion, from an idle fear of ab. original prejudice; or that hurries it to decision without weighing every prudential consideration upon which it depends. If a moral proposition is offered for consideration, it is not she that turns timidly away from examining its merits to search out precedents for her guidance, or that blindly rushes to a conclusion from crude and uninformal impulse. She investigates with the same courage and the same faith that led Columbus to the discovery of her prolific home, and steps forward in the march of improvement, political and economical, with the same firmness that distinguished her noblest children—her Washington and her Franklin.—*N. Y. Daily Times.*

Affection of the Nightingale.

By remarkably good fortune, one of the most extraordinary of these songsters has recently taken posssession of my garden. I call the gay, the joyous fellow "extraordinary," for I never yet heard such perfect freedom of song from any of the tribe, much as I had to do with them. And what makes me value the merry little rogue the more, is his almost incredible tameness. He sings the night through, just under my chamber window, and seldom leaves the garden, by day or by night, for more than a few minutes at a time. I usually rise to greet him at 5 o'clock A. M., and on venturing an humble imitation of his swelling notes, he flies to me at once. Seating himself on a shady bough, and bending slightly forward, there he remains holding converse with me so long as my time permits me to tarry, and he improvises such music the while, that I can hardly tear myself away from him.

He knows my voice, and I know his. Thus do we, morning by morning, exchange familiarities, and greatly do I love to return, after the fatigues of a day of toil, to renew our intimacy. I believe the pleasure is quite mutual. I cannot but imagine that this bird possesses an unusual charm; for he draws into one focus a host of blackbirds, robins, black caps, and other vocalists, whose orchestral accompaniments, blending with his own heavenly voice, almost lead us to suppose we are in a fairy-land. They rehearse early in the evening, and the concert, once commenced, lasts until long after sunrise. I need hardly say, that I now retire to rest with my chamber window open.—*Wm. Kidd.*

WEIGH thyself by thy own balances, and trust not the voice of wild opinion; observe thyself as thy greatest enemy—so shalt thou become thy greatest friend.

THE PACIFIC.

San Francisco, Friday, May 21, 1852.

Agents for the Pacific.

Rev. J. A. Benton,	Sacramento.
Rev. J. Parker,	Mormon Island.
Dr. J. Upton,	Diamond Springs.
Bradley's Express	Weberville.
Hunter's Express,	Coloma.
" "	Placerville.
" "	Auburn.
Wm. T. Gibbs, P. M.	Georgetown.
J. C. Lincoln,	Greenwood Valley.
Parker & Eldre,	Grass Valley.
Rev. J. H. Warren,	Nevada.
	Marysville.
B. N. Sexton,	Stockton.
Reynolds' Express,	Sonora.
D. Shepherd,	Murphy's Diggins
Rev. I. H. Brayton,	San Jose.
"	Santa Clara.
Dr. W. S. King,	Monterey.
Capt. W. G. Dana,	San Luis Obispo.
W. T. B. Sandford,	Los Angeles.

California Probation.

We have had strange irregularities in California. Imagine a moment a company of your mothers and sisters and aunts and cousins, a sewing society, if you please, gathered at home, on a long summer afternoon, and such revelations as the following brought out, one by one, of facts occurring there.

What scandal it would be—what horror it would create—what lifting of spectacles, what exclamations to hear, that Judge A., who is always at the head of his pew on Sunday, has been seen in open day walking with some truant woman! that our Doctor C. does not hesitate at any time to offer the pliant arm gallantly to any gay courtezan whom he meets! that Hon. D. has two families, two homes, a white house as well as the old brick one on Tremont street,—and singing birds in cages at the door of either house! that E. (why our E.! we all love him,) never goes to the city without the company of a favorite!, and F. lives by gambling, and G. also! and Deacon H. sells goods all day on Sunday! and my son, says a stricken mother, is in jail for crime—and half the men in the community are getting fond of wine and brandies! "Mercy! what will become of us!"

And all the voices say, "Amen."

All these violations, incongruities, immoralities, have been as common in California, and as open as daylight. But a new order of things is succeeding. Families are coming by thousands, schools are starting, churches are flourishing—all the old ideas of New England propriety are clinging to those who come, and beginning to return to others who had forgotten them. The oath, now, has a strange sound to some. Obscenity offends some scrupulous ears. The crowd looks a little to see what kind of partners these genteel looking men are now handing around. Those men begin themselves to grow a little shy. The families of gamblers get here a little too soon—the infamous business being not yet put away. Things are not as they used to be, and we are all beginning to rejoice in the prospect of a speedy return to the good old ways.

Young men hesitate a little where they will place themselves. They know that irregularities may be in a manner forgiven now, and put down to the score of strange scenes and strong temptations, rather than peculiar depravity. Past disgraces can never, indeed, be wiped off; yet a return to society is possible now for most. A kind of general amnesty is afforded, but it is a limited one. If the irregular hold out much longer, exhibiting confirmed preferences for vileness, they will be left with the lease; left to ruin; it must be so.

Thousands of young men who till now never thought a life of infamy an alternative to them, will soon decide whether they will hold a place in the esteem of society, or be banished in preferred infamy. They cannot keep California what it has been.—They cannot longer throw over vice the semblance of respectability. It is to choose between virtue and all its noble attendants, the home, the restored peace of conscience, the esteem of men, or the outcast life of low passion and infamous dishonor. Gamblers are dooming their families to neglect. These officials so very polite, will find society voting them into the retirement of low apartments. Men are beginning to feel it and to know it, that they cannot longer violate moral laws and hold places of respectability among men. Many, many will never return. Happier will be the friends of those young men whose graves we have seen on every hill in the mountains,—in the precincts of every city on the plains,—compared with the friends who mourn the moral death of the fallen, who will never return, if not now, to virtue. There are hundreds of gamblers, hundreds of sots, hundreds of outcast renegades, who will cling to cherished vice which they might now forsake and find society forgiving. For these were once worthy and noble, and the peculiar exposures of this land may cause allowance in the strictest hearts. The change is coming swift-footed. The lines of morality will again be drawn; and return, and the restoration of confidence will be impossible, when it shall once have appeared that vice is deliberately preferred before virtue.—Thousands of the high hearted will be surprized by the quick forming of the healthier public sentiment and their own exclusion from the places of respectability which their hearts approve, and where their pleasantest associations are, and to which they are inwardly, as well as outwardly, invited to return.

Let all seek to return. Let repentance and peace be sought. Let the glow of shame mantle the cheek for errors past, and the light of a strong purpose kindle the eye. Those double family cases are the hardest ones. If the old families will take the offenders back—if the white wives, refined women, will receive them again from dusky embrace—good. Let them go repenting; go remembering, as another has observed, that "they are perjured"; that bridal oaths, by sacred altars, have been violated; that wounds irreparable have been inflicted.—Let the *church* return to her highest standard; and all who have passed through California's furnace, and whose clothes do not smell strongly of fire, feel confident that they shall be kept to the end. B.

Narrative of the state of Religion

AMONG THE PRESBYTERIAN AND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES OF CALIFORNIA: PRESENTED BY APPOINTMENT OF THE PRESBYTERY OF SAN FRANCISCO, MAY, 1852.—BY REV. J. H. BRAYTON.

The securing of adequate houses of worship has been a leading object. Men who have been accustomed to appropriate churches have no disposition to degrade here the associations of religion. Though themselves often but temporary inhabitants of inferior dwellings, they feel the fitness of worshiping God, not only in a fit Sabbath garb, but within a fit Sabbath sanctuary.—As the result of such conviction, and of a general spirit of liberality, we number a due proportion of pleasant edifices, and have no cause to complain of a want of appreciation of the labors of those who minister in them.

The number of members in church connection is small, compared with the congregations, or with the usual number of attending communicants. This results from the uncertainties of permanent residence.

STATISTICS.

The following is a catalogue of the churches and ministers, the number of members, the usual number of communicants; and the pecuniary condition of the societies.

1. The First Congregational Church of San Francisco, Rev. T. Dwight Hunt, pastor; has 30 members; usual number of communicants, 80. Has its present insufficient church building free from debt; minister's salary paid, and $3,200, besides a new lot, towards future and larger plans.

2. The First Church of Christ, of Sacramento City, Rev. J. A. Benton, pastor; members, 50; communicants 60. Has a good edifice and in good pecuniary condition.

3. The Howard St. Presbyterian Church, San Francisco, Rev. Samuel H. Willey; members, 30; communicants 50. A well built church edifice, sufficiently large to accommodate a congregation of 400, furnished with a good bell; and money has recently been raised by a few friends of the church to the amount of $1,500, to procure an organ, which will be built in Boston, and is expected to arrive and be put in its place in a few months. The indebtedness of the Church, occasioned by the fires and disasters of last summer, it is believed will be entirely removed during the present year.

4. The First Congregational Church, of Nevada, Rev. James H. Warren, pastor; members, 27; communicants 50. A fine edifice, and free from debt.

5. The First Presbyterian Church, of Marysville, Rev. I. H. Brayton, supply; members, 20; communicants, 30. An adequate edifice nearly free of incumbrance.

6. The Presbyterian Church of San Jose, Rev. Eli Corwin, supply; members, 25; communicants, 25. An adequate house, with but slight incumbrance.

7. The Presbyterian Church, of Grass Valley, C. M. Blake, supply; members 11; communicants, 20. A convenient house.

8. The Congregational Church, of Santa Cruz, Rev. T. W. Hinds, supply; members, 9.

Besides these, Rev. John E. Benton has commenced an enterprise in Shasta. Rev. Tyler Thatcher has in Marysville, a school of increasing promise. Rev. John W. Douglas is engaged in the editorship of the *Pacific*. The number of ministers embraced in this narrative, and thus laboring, is eleven, besides Rev. W. W. Brier, who hopes soon to be in the way of regaining health and renewing his ministerial influence.

In the history of the establishment and growth of these churches, and in their immediate, very apparent influence in the places where they are located, we feel a freshness of testimony to the necessity for, and the power of our religion. From their commencement the churches become the natural and chiefest concentration of a better public sentiment.

It is not enough that there may be an obscure place of worship, which the thoughtful may hunt up, and preaching after a form. The sufficiency of such an influence would imply a state of things not here existing. The building of a church where its use cannot be misunderstood, the sounding forth of the bell, the welcome notes of the warm-hearted minister are needed to throw out an influence over the idle and thoughtless. Conscience is awakened. The religious sense gradually returns to greater and greater numbers of such as have not gone fatally beyond the power of religion to reclaim them.

And the influence is felt by those who never enter the church. The bell and the passing of the congregation, bring back a rush of remembrances to many who do not turn their feet with the crowd towards the sanctuary. Thus the Sabbath is restored by the restoration of the institutions of the Sabbath. Its sanctity will not precede these.

We regard this as the legitimate and the only way for effectually promoting the observance of the Sabbath. Give the customary Sabbath occupations and Sabbath privileges, and our people show their appreciation of them. Keep these back, and the theatre is the most exalted temple, and tumult the chief worship. Keep back churches and their ministers, and all the evils attendant upon Sabbath desecration, the brutalities of bull-fights, the hardening processes of gambling occupations, the debasing drunkenness and sensuality that have prevailed are left with longer and more ruinous dominion.

Such is the first and greatly important influence of the church in this State, as an embodiment and director of the better sentiments of men; as the opening of the fountain whose streams men know are sweet and pleasant, to bring them back from their impure relish of sinful pleasures and haunts.

The part borne by our number in this work, in connection with the men of other denominations, constitutes chiefly the narrative of our churches thus far.

We are gratefully conscious that the influence of the church is not at all measured by the lists of membership or by reports of conversion. We are certain also that much of this work yet remains; that the desolations of the mountains, now suffering more than the cities and the plains, will not have been removed until, instead of a few scattered churches of the various families of Christians, each considerable town shall have its conspicuous chapel, and the Sabbath bells shall meet each other in pleasant chimes through all those ranges, among all the many thousands that are thronging and will throng them to labor, to dwell and to die there.

Our great wonder is that things are not worse; that amid the changes of a transient and mixed population, the feeling of irresponsibility, the prevalence of our strong, exciting passions, the tardiness in the establishment of conservative institutions, and the quick rush of every evil inducement and means of guilty gratification, men yet exhibit so much of the restraints of earlier principles, and return so readily to outward observance of better things. The right is certain. The church here will yet put on her beautiful garments and become attractive to the wanderers of the nations, who are now looking on her shame.

We see enough to give courage, and yet enough again, not only to call out in sober order a consecration of our energies, but to make us *know* that man is not sufficient for these things; but only He who is the hearer of prayer and whose the work is.

With all the necessity for churches, where no other institutions exist, our numbers are few, not more perhaps of all denominations, than one minister to ten or fifteen thousand thinking men. Desecrations and abominations are yet abounding. Profanity and vulgarity are but the emphasis and euphony of speech. Crime is open and held as respectable. The remark is nearly true that nothing is disgraceful in this country, in public esteem, except stealing; that touches the purse. Every element is in agitation, and excitement is only keeping awake. The church is not a steady influence; the tone of piety is below any common demand, and *far* below what the necessities of this State and her peculiar position render urgently desirable and requisite.

We are called, then, to carefulness and fidelity, and to watchfulness and prayer. This narrative is not comprehensive without a grateful reference to the peculiar harmoniousness and pleasantness of our councils, and co-labors as ministers of the churches. It promises well for a future united church, in our branch of it, when the individual portions shall have extended to reach each other more intimately, that the ministers from previous friendships and peculiar associations, unite the sympathies of personal friends with the co-labors of fellow servants, of the one God, and younger brethren of Christ. May we speedily approach the preparation as we do with solemn rapidity the day, when all living hearts must be one with Christ.

Arrival of the Alleghanians.

After a long and toilsome journey, these celebrated singers are among us. We welcome them to California! We predict for them an unusual measure of prosperity in our young and stirring State.

During the last winter they have been giving Concerts to audiences of nearly 5000 persons in Metropolitan Hall, New York, a fact clearly showing that they had a strong hold on the public mind and heart. The "*Musical World*" states that these Concerts were more successful than any that have been given in Metropolitan Hall since Jenny Lind's.

"In the departments of Music which they have chosen, namely, Glee, Song, Ballad and Quartett singing, whether comic or sentimental, we think the Alleghanians, *as a company*, stand unrivalled. There are singers in the country, who, in some respects, surpass any member of the *troupe*; but we know of no *organized company of Vocalists* that can sing anything called for, so well, and give so pleasing a Concert, as the Alleghanians. The company consists of Miss Goodenow, *soprano*; Mr. Oakley, *alto*; Mr. Dunning, *tenore*; and Mr. Boulard, *basso*."

The same paper says, speaking of Miss Goodenow, that "She has a rich, sweet and powerful voice, sings in good style and taste, and delivers her music with emphasis and sentiment. She sings 'right on'—as Mark Anthony spoke; and her singing is as resistless as the speaking of the Roman orator."

All the members of this *troupe* are excellent people as well as good vocalists. Our community has been favored during some months past with music of a high order, but of a different style, entirely, from what this company offer. That which we have had was well attended by highly appreciating audiences, and we fully believe that that which we are now to have from the *Alleghanians* will be equally so. Jesse Hutchinson, Esq., of the well known Hutchinson Family, accompanies this *troupe* as their business director. For further particulars see the advertisement.

A Greeting.

"There are no boundary lines of state and clime,
Where heart begins its journey round the world."

On a Sabbath-morning, not many weeks since, storm-bound in the mountains, I sat in the damp cabin of an old miner, yet before a cheerful open fire, and thought, as one will do, on Sabbath-mornings, of friends of other days. And thus ran a part of my thoughts taking words in my note-book:—

"Marsh is toiling in Mosul; Dulles is training Hindoo sects; Bowen is communing with God in Bombay; Ford, in Aleppo, is living an inner life; Best is humbly talking with African groups. We are scattered—scattered; Coan in Persia; Dodd in Thessalonica; Hastings in Ceylon; Crane in Constantinople; Parsons in Africa; Mills at Madras; Taylor and Dwight at the Islands—sentinels on the world's watch-towers!

Those who think that they pull the strings of nations, guide the governments—they heed you not—think of you only as influences mingling with the people to keep alive sentiments which render them more subservient to statesmens' plans. And yet are ye on high ground. Politicians indeed pull the wires, and grind out results. But there is a wheel moving that carries them and you around; and ye are nearer the axle than they. Work on my brothers, and I will not be recreant. I will correct the wilfullness, I will forsake the selfishness of self-seeking, and will strike for results in the great, good, moral work which transcends in its revelations all the periods which men's plans embrace."

Of the thirteen Presbyterian and kindred Congregational ministers of this State, six were fellow students in the Union Theological Seminary of New York. And some of the others are well-known by college remembrances or otherwise to the students yet lingering in those halls, or to the alumni of that cherished institution, who are now scattered over every State, among the Islands of the Sea, and in almost all Pagan lands. Our salutations, brethren! You who are scattered or who yet remain.

Strangers may at least look leniently on while brothers greet. We have common recollections of that school of the prophets. We remember the careful exegesis, the peculiar manner, the heavy frame and large heart of the world-known scholar who has now gone to lay the measuring line again along the hills of Jerusalem and the shores of Genessaret and the Dead Sea. We recall the suggestive lectures of the learned and pious Halsey. And with mellowed hearts we remember him whose bright eye has been early dimmed. The hour was short when roused by difficulties, he broke the meshes; or when drawn to digression, he clearly and strongly forced out his way to his own well-remembered and steadily maintained position. And there are others, yet at their posts, and newly seated professors and teachers, whose names are also fragrant. May they live long to cast strong influence upon those who go out over all the world.

We have much to recall. We remember the hour of evening prayer, the song, the few meek words of supplication where human wisdom felt itself weak—the occasional funeral, when our Chamberlain, or Browning, or Silcox, was buried; and they called for in their sickness, and we called for by their coffins—our death hym that is yet full of the truest life—

"My faith looks up to thee
Thou Lamb of Calvary,
Saviour divine —."

We recall the yearly separations and communion service, and our constant parting hymn—

"Blest be the tie that binds
Our hearts in Christian love,
The fellowship of kindred minds
Is like to that above."

When we asunder part,
It gives us inward pain;
But we shall still be joined in heart,
And hope to meet again."

And then the going out to public places and wide distances, to reassemble and give an account to each other only after our years have been spent. We remember the cheerfulness with which one and another smiled on those left behind, and went off to life's chosen work.

It is pleasant to turn to such notes as this:—

SHIP BOWDITCH, 12 M.
October 10th, 1848.

Dear Brother,—A word from ship-board. I want to send back my love to you, and through you to all in our dear Seminary. It does cost something to be a missionary, but it is worth all that it costs. The Lord bless you.

Now for India ho! —"

It is pleasant, then, to read over the letters that recount long voyages—the approach to Ceylon, to Africa, the sailing through the Mediterranean, its glorious Archipelago; impressions of Syria, of Persia, of China; scenes of toil, suffering, rejoicing—the wafting back on every sheet of cheerful and exultant hopes; the resolves of souls that know "no powers to daunt the God-stayed heart." And over our own noble land, from its Atlantic border back over State after State, as far as the confines of the Indian-roamed and desert space that parts us, went many choice and earnest men. The journals of missions are alive with intelligence that is personal to us, filled with familiar names.

What a scene presents itself before us! On Sabbath morning thousands of bells ring along the whole length of the Atlantic Coast, from Maine to Florida. Among the thousands of ministers standing up in the congregations, we detect familiar figures and hear familiar voices. Among them Dickinson and Clark, and Dwinell and King, and Smith and Olmsted, and Aikman and Folsom, and Peters and Howard.

But the peals pass onward with the hours, and the songs of the congregations, and the voices of the preachers, and we still hear sounds as familiar as the names of Leeds and Chapin, and Babb, and Holyoke, and Whitney.

And soon the American Pacific coast takes up the theme. The bells ring it; the choirs sing it; the preachers preach it. We hear Lyman and Atkinson, in Oregon, and a few voices here are lifted up. The sun passes on, and leaves our continent locked in the stillness of a sabbath night. Then on the Islands our brethren rise up and speak the word, in vowel utterances, to thousands. And soon they wake in China and India; and the Scudders stand up, and Hastings and Dulles, and, in strange accent, they preach to Brahmin and Pariah, earnestly, eloquently.

And Bowen presses his plea with urgent entreaty; and as the sun pours his rays down on the banks of the Tigris, and down into the opened tomb of a buried city, Marsh springs to his task. And thus, murmuring along in the tongue of the nations, the tale comes westward. Crane and Cochran speak it among the mountains of Nestoria; Dodd and Morgan in Spanish Salonica, opening the scriptures in Jewish tongue; and along Africa's burning coast, Best and Parsons, in lowly but strong teaching, telling a welcome truth in lands which the Good Spirit seems indeed to have forsaken.

It is but a day, the time of a dream. You are preaching, brothers, a religious truth to eternal minds. Nothing else is good if this is not. Fallen man, conscious of ruin, has no hope if not here. Then talk on till we die. Make earth *ring* with the story of the Christ of God.

What are kings or councils, or crowds menancing or flattering to us? Let us bend the knee to God, but stand upright before man. What are sicknesses, sorrows, death? Where is home on a swiftly moving earth, a house that will not stand still?

Yes, the spiritual life which we trust that we live, and the glad gospel which we preach are great realities. Do you not find and verify it so in New England, on the Islands, in India, in Africa?

Time is sweeping on fast as this steady earth can roll over, and tell off its days, and can sweep around in its swiftness and tell off its years. Let us thus steadily, but hastily, tell off our duties and our deeds. Let us hope, pray and watch, for a spiritual quickening, reviving of the world in our day. When you die we will hear of it and not be sad, if you have done well; if we go first, hope for our eternal felicity.

And may the God of our spirits keep us all from falling, from sloth, from stopping short of our largest measure of usefulness, and blessing, our highest possible development and destiny.

Accept from the writer, and in behalf of the brethren here, this salutation and greeting to all the brethren whom we can reach with it, and with these accompanying reports of our own lot and labor in our warm chamber of the great house. And speak to us now and often, that we may know your estate and be comforted and made glad concerning you. And the Lord bless you all.

B.

[Editorial Correspondence.]

Notes of Travel in the Mines.

After a ride of some thirty-seven miles from Stockton, over plains covered with grass and wild flowers, we reached Knight's Ferry, on the Stanislaus river. This is the principal crossing place in summer, on the road to Sonora. Three lines of stages pass here daily, and heavy ox and mule teams are winding along here almost continually. There are here a good substantial hotel, where a Post Office is kept, a blacksmith shop, and some other out-buildings. A few miner's tents are seen in the distance. Leaving a group of sunny loungers at the hotel, we crossed the river, and rising the opposite bank found a large Indian *rancheria*. It is on the Indian reservation which was set apart for this tribe, by the Indian Commissioners. At least one dram shop was on the Reservation, by the confession of its owner, and he had no idea of quitting. Notwithstanding the Federal and State laws, which forbid the selling of liquor to Indians, they are well supplied with the article. They obtain it without difficulty; their drunken condition fully proves this. Rum is a great *devil*-izer. It is a devil to all men, but upon the poor savage, with nothing to restrain his appetites and passions, its effects are speedy and most terrible. Under its influence, an influence which his *Christian* brother has brought to bear upon him, he will soon melt away, and his race become extinct. How cruel is Avarice! It has no compassion—not one feeling of commiseration for human suffering. It stops at no law, human or divine, To get gold it will trade in tears, groans, and blood. It is doing it every day in this State. Every day it is coining into gold the hearts blood of some new victim. Now talk about a man under the sway of this passion—talk about a genuine *liquor seller's* being wrought upon by "moral suasion," being induced for dear humanity's sake to give up his traffic! Go and talk to the North West wind, and beseech it not to blow! Go to the granite rock and try to melt it down with tears! No, nothing short of the Maine Law, will ever save the Indian race, or myriads of our own race in California, from destruction. Make liquor a contraband article, and the traffic in it, a penitentiary offence, and it will soon disappear from the State, and drunkenness shall cease to be known. But more on this topic hereafter.

The scenery at Two Mile Bar, on the Stanislaus, reminded us of the Palisades on the Hudson. A towering mass of perpendicular rock runs for a long distance, form its northern barrier. One there waking from sleep, might well fancy himself transported to that distant river and gazing upon its rocky wall. Taking the trail at dusk along the river bank, we reached Willow Bar at 8 in the evening. We found here three tents occupied by a few young men, who kindly offered us the hospitalities of the night. But anxious to reach the next Bar, one and a half miles distant, and assured that the trail was not as blind as the last one, we ventured on. The path was a winding one among rugged rocks, and this, added to the darkness of the night, made it very difficult to follow. We dared not ride for fear of upsetting horse and all, down the steep bank into the river. We had to pilot the animal, feeling the way with our hands, and pulling him unwilling after us, over rocks, and down descents. The trail was lost. To advance, was dangerous, and to recede, impossible. The river foamed just below, but its embrace seemed anything but pleasant. We can hold on for the night, were it not so cold, or were it possible to ignite some green bushes. We were at a stand still. A way at length opened. We can plunge up the mountain side, steep as it is, which we did desperately for a while. High up the trail was found, whose ruggedness we pursued until we reached Six Mile Bar, at half past nine o'clock, P. M. Here were many tents, and one house, in which dwelt Capt. R——, his wife and child, from Brooklyn, N. Y. We passed the night under his roof. Morning light revealed a wild and picturesque place. It was Sabbath morning. How quiet was the scene! Some thirty or forty miners were gathered there, from the Findlander down to the native of the Rock of Gibralter, and over all was thrown the chastening and refining influence of that pleasant family. How pleased were those rugged men, some of whom "had braved the battle and the breeze, to play with that little girl, and sit in the presence of an intelligent woman. How great a civilizer is woman! How mighty her influence, when virtuous and refined, over man in his widest state. If this be true, what a field of usefulness for her in this new State, and what a necessity for her presence! Worship was conducted during the day, and all seemed attentive and pleased. At night, they gathered to sing sacred music, and the exercises were closed with reading the Scripture and prayer. It was suggested to one of them, a member of the English Church, to read the services of his church each Sabbath, and an assurance given that it would be done. There were many intelligent and pleasant young men there, all of whom it is most pleasant to remember. It was at this point, during the flood in March, that three of their number were drowned, while endeavoring to cross the stream in a canoe. The boat was borne down by the violence of the current and upset. None of their bodies have yet been found. One mile above, on the opposite shore, is Spanish Bar, where some months since two men were murdered in their tent, one evening while reading in their bed. Three miles above is Table Mountain Ferry. It is owned by Messrs. O'Byrne & Co., who are making a new road to cross here, and which it is said will shorten the distance between Stockton and Sonora some 15 miles. They have a large two story house erected for a store and hotel. A mining company is here engaged in throwing water by a force-pump from the river back some distance upon rising ground. It is conveyed in a metal tube some 5 or 6 inches in diameter. The pump is carried by a water-wheel placed in the edge of the stream. They were anticipating large returns for their labor, when their machine was once in successful operation. The scenery at this point is very grand and imposing. Back a quarter of a mile from the house, towers up a vast battlement of rock, dipping precipitously down on the river-side. Its upper surface is as level as a table. Hence the name of Table Mountain. Answering to it on the opposite side of the river is a similar rocky mass, not quite so bold or abrupt however in its appearance. There they stand like two grim giants facing each other—monuments of the past, left to tell of some mighty convulsion that ages ago rent them in twain, and formed between a passage for the river. Similar appearances extend above and below this point. We ascended the new road on the south side of the river, and found the ascent to be very gradual and safe. Every thing now-a-day which shortens time and distance, is a valuable improvement, and commend to public trial this new enterprise of Messrs. O'Byrne & Co. J. W. D.

We have on hand two communications on the Chinese question, to which attention will be given next week.

An engraving of the Mission of Santa Barbara, will appear in our next issue.

Eastern Correspondence.

Historical Incidents — First Church — Other Churches—Religious Interest—"Uncle Tom's Cabin."

SALEM, Mass., April 7th, 1852.

MESSRS EDITORS:

In beginning a correspondence with your readers, it is proper for me to remark briefly on the place whence I hail. Salem! the veritable old Salem of witch and other historic memories—the place where the first Christian Church in New England or America ever was organized; where Endicott, the first governor of the Massachusetts, Colony for a time resided, and where Hugh Peters, afterwards one of the regicides, and executed for it, and Roger Williams, previous to his banishment, lived and preached. Even now the curious are pointed to the famous Gallows Hill, and when on it, to the very roots of the tree on which the spirit "mediums" of that day were suspended—which tree, however, as if unwilling to stand as such a monument, has entirely disappeared above ground; but its roots still cling to the earth, as the fact itself, so repulsive to modern feelings, though entirely passed away from current life, still thrusts its unseemly roots into history. Fragments of the first *framed house* of the colony, erected for Gov. Endicott, are still pointed out. I say fragments, for the original house has been so built upon, over and around, that it is enough to puzzle an antiquarian to detect it. And a pear tree, which he is said to have brought from England and planted, still continues to bear ungrafted fruit. Planted about two hundred and twenty years ago—how many generations of children have frollicked under its shade—how many social circles been gladdened by its savory gifts! The First Church, now Unitarian, occupies the same ground as the original meeting house did, only larger of course. Outwardly, therefore, it stands in the very tracks of old Puritanism, its external lineal descent being quite as unquestionable as that of the Church from the Apostles.

But from the planting of this first Church, what a change has passed over the American Continent! If Christ made his first track here, (the Church at Plymouth was formed before coming to America,) how many he has made elsewhere! And if the first track and many of the subsequent ones are somewhat grown over with Unitarian moss, how many still have all their original freshness, from one end of the land to the other. What large and rapid strides he has made of late through the land. After having multiplied his footsteps to an astonishing extent through the North and the West, by one mighty movement he plants his feet again and again, along the rivers and among the hills and mountains of the Pacific Coast.

Dr. Beecher in speaking to one of the pastors of this city, in relation to the wonderful course of Providence in scattering Christian Churches through the land, said, "I don't know how to pray now, God has taken me all aback. I prayed against the Mexican war; but it came, and we conquered, and now we have got New Mexico and California, and the whole Pacific region away from the Catholics, and secured it for Christ. I hardly dare pray for any thing now."

There is great religious interest in Boston, and many of the places in the vicinity. There is no excitement but the work is deep and powerful. In Salem the pastors and churches of the different evangelical denominations have united in holding weekly a public union prayer meeting. The first was held in the South Church, and to the surprise of all the house was crowded. Two meetings have been held since without abatement of interest. They are solemn, still, and give token of the presence of the Divine Spirit. The Methodist Church has been favored with quite a revival.

In the book line, every body just now is reading Harriet Beecher's Stories, "Life among the Lowly," or "Uncle Tom's Cabin." No book has been published of late, for which there has been such a demand. It was first written for the National Era. I clip from the Traveler a paragraph showing the call for it.

"We are informed by Messrs. Jewett & Co., that the demand for "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is so great, that notwithstanding three paper mills are constantly employed in making the paper, and three of Adams' power presses are kept running twenty-four hours per day, (Sundays only excepted,) and one hundred bookbinders are unceasingly plying their art; the publishers are still some thousands of copies behind their order. *Fifteen* thousand copies have already been printed, and *five* thousand more will be printed next week, making twenty thousand copies, or forty thousand volumes in three weeks!"

This book in my opinion, will do more to diffuse just ideas of slavery, than any other that has ever been published. It is candid, truthful and just. There is nothing abusive in it to any class of persons. The pen was dipped in love. The warm side of the heart was towards all the victims of slavery, the master and the servant. At the same time, it lays open the dark roots of the cancerous sore. The subject is seized hold of with a strong, vigorous grasp. The hands of a master are on it. The style is direct, appropriate, and every word has a meaning. And being all this, it will be read and read in the South to some extent. If I were to speak of its strongest literary characteristic, I should call it portraiture of character. The characters are drawn with outlines as clearly seen as Shakspeare's characterization is the author's forte. While there is a mystic, unreal aspect over localities, conduct, and actions, in character, every muscle, and joint, and movement juts out into open view.

I have been told that Professor Stowe has been offered ten thousand dollars, for the copy right.

The former name of Salem, the Indian name, was NAUMKEAG.

Sabbath Resolutions,

Passed at the meeting of the Presbytery of San Francisco in Marysville, May 13, 1852.

The Committee appointed to take into consideration the subject of Sabbath desecration, respectfully submit the following Resolutions as expressive of the sense of this body on that subject.

Resolved, that the members of this Presbytery look with alarm at the continued and general desecration of the Sabbath throughout this State, even where the institutions of religion are established: Regarding it as the great hinderance to the success of the Gospel in our midst.

Resolved, that in view of this great evil we will in the pulpit and out of it endeavor faithfully to present this subject to the notice of the people. In a courteous and earnest manner we will urge upon all business men to combine together on the ground of self-interest, if from no higher motive, and agree to refrain from buying, selling or packing goods on that day: since facts abundantly show that the Sabbath *as a day of rest* was made for man and cannot be habitually violated without detriment to his physical constitution: and since it is capable of proof that more work can be done and better done both by man and beast when the rest of the Sabbath is observed.

Resolved, That we will urge upon all the members of our churches to take firm and high ground upon this subject, to avoid the very appearance of evil, to refrain from the habit of Sabbath visitation, from walking or riding for recreation, from corresponding with reference to business on the Sabbath whether it be steamer day or not: to attend uniformly upon the services of God's house, and to endeavor both by precept and example to secure the strict observance of the day in the spirit as well as the letter of the command, "Remember the Sabbath day TO KEEP IT HOLY."

Resolved, that we earnestly implore of the pastors and officers of sister evangelical churches in other States to maintain a more careful watch over the members of their flocks, who, straying from the fold are left to come among us as *sheep in wolves clothing!* Removed from the watch and fellowship of their own churches, and neither by advice nor certificate consigned to our care, they seem to regard themselves as unaccountable to God or man: contracting a laxness of view with reference to the sacredness of God's holy day from the circumstances and associations of their journey hither, they are easily tempted to neglect the ordinances of the gospel, and often find but a short path from the first step in Sabbath *neglect* through all the grades of intemperance, gambling, and every species of vice, and even though they may be saved from plunging into the lower depths of infamy, they seldom fail by their desecration of the Sabbath effectually to destroy their influence against what they regard as grosser forms of sin.

From the Sandwich Islands.

We have received the *Polynesian* of April 17th and 24th, from which we glean the following:

Parliament was formally opened by his Majesty on the 13th April, at the Stone Church in Honolulu.

The following is the description given in the *Polynesian* of the accompanying ceremonies:

"Precisely at 12 M., the discharge of guns from Punch Bowl announced that His Majesty had left the Palace. Preceded by the Royal Hawaiian Insignia, and sustained by Lieutenant General Prince Alexander, and General of Division, Prince Lot Kamehameha, and attended by His Ministers and the Members of the House of Nobles, His Majesty proceeded to the place appointed between two lines of uniformed police, stationed on either hand from the Palace gate to the entrance of the Church. On entering the enclosure of the latter, the Band in attendance saluted His Majesty with the National anthem of God save the King.

The church which will contain some 2000 or 3000 souls, was well filled. The House of Representatives was in attendance, and when his Majesty entered, the whole assemblage arose and remained standing until the Divine blessing had been invoked by the Chaplain of the House of Representatives."

His Majesty read his speech from the throne in the Hawaiian language, after which it was read in English by Mr. Wyllie, Minister of Foreign Relations.

An arrangement has been completed with J. W. Gregory Esq., for forwarding the U. S. mails for these Islands immediately upon their being made up at San Francisco. This labor has, for several years past, been gratuitously performed by G. B. Post & Co., for which they deserve our warmest thanks.

ANOTHER ERUPTION.—On the night of the 14th ult, a severe earthquake was experienced in Hawaii, and on the 15th a new eruption broke out 3 miles to the northward of the one reported in Feb. Its extent had not been ascertained.

DOMESTIC PRODUCE.—The schooner Catharine returned to this port on the 13th, from Hanaeli, Kauai, with 25,000 lbs. coffee, from the plantation of Mr. Titcomb, at that place. We understand that his crop this year amounts to 80,000 lbs. We also learn that the crop from the plantation of G. Rhodes, Esq. for this year, is 17,000 lbs. most of which has been received at this place. It is estimated that there are 200,000 lbs. now on hand at the different islands.

From the Interior.

SMALL POX.—This loathsome and much to be dreaded disease has spread in our city, since our last issue. There are at present some eight or ten cases, which have been moved to Dr. McLean's house out of the city, towards the Mormon Slough.—*Stockton Journal.*

The feeling of hostility against the Chinese is rapidly extending through the mining districts. Every where are meetings called and resolutions passed forbidding the Celestials working in the mines, and ordering their speedy departure.

QUICKSILVER.—A quicksilver mine has recently been discovered, about one mile from Winter's bar in this county, which is believed by its owners to be superior in extent and in quality of its ore, to the famous mine at New Almaden. They are about procuring extensive machinery for the purpose of working it.—*Calaveras Chronicle.*

IMPORTANT ARREST AT SACRAMENTO.—On Wednesday evening last, one of the firm of S. & A. Bendotson, clothiers, J street, was arrested, charged with having in his possession 56 pounds of bogus gold dust, with the intention of passing it as genuine. On being arrested, his contradictory statements caused him to be detained. This dust (a composition of brass solder slightly mixed with gold) was imported from New York, and forwarded by Gregory's Express, whose agents, suspecting fraud, gave information and procured his arrest.

A miners' meeting was held at Centreville, El Dorado county, and resolutions passed to prevent the Chinese from working in those mines. A part of the meeting dissented from the proceedings.

Eastern Intelligence.

NEW YORK, March 20, 1852.

You will see that the Merchants' Exchange has been sold for $805,000, which covers the mortgages. Shrewd men say, that if the building was off the ground the lot would sell for $1,200,000,

A large and handsome building has been erected by an Insurance Company, south west corner of Wall and William street.—The corner basement room rents for $4,500 per annum. They will receive in all for rent of the building, (exclusive of the main floor, occupied by themselves) $30,000 per annum. Rents in certain localities are truly enormous.

Rev. Mr. Thurston, of Lowell, is now here endeavoring to work his own way to California.

Thos. O. Larkin has exchanged his property, corner of Montgomery and Washington street, for property in this city, with a Mr. Wood. Sam'l Brannan is here purchasing materials for the erection of a block of stores on Montgomery street, near Adams & Co.'s.

☞ The number of adults in the state of Georgia who cannot read or write, is 41,000—and the number of children, whose parents are unable to send them to school, is upward of 38,000. According to official returns, the number of adults in Virginia who cannot read and write, is 80,000—twenty thousand more than in 1840; and the number of children, whose parents have not the means to educate them, is 75,000.

☞ The Green Mountain Farmer says that 5,159,641 pounds of maple sugar are made annually in Vermont, being 2,973,293 pounds more than are made in all the rest of New England. From the price asked for the article at present, we should infer that no more than 40 or 50 pounds were made anywhere.

☞ Prof. Olmsted, of Yale College, has in preparation a treatise on the *Aurora Borealis*, to which, for many years, he has paid much attention, and in regard to which he holds an original theory. His treatise is to be published by the Smithsonian Institute.

☞ Whipple, the popular essayist, of Boston, it is said has just delivered his fifty-third lecture for the season, and Dr. Holmes, the poet, his fifty-sixth. Mr. Saxe has delivered his poem, it is stated, about forty times. The three gentlemen have made a very respectable year's income, in the last three or four months.—*New York Paper.*

THE CAPTURER OF LOPEZ.—The man named Castanada, who captured Lopez, has returned to Cuba, from Spain, laden with honors. The Queen gave him $6000, and made him a captain in the rural militia with a salary of $110 a month; 10 negroes and a tract of land have been given to him. The order of Isabel decorates his person; his children are to be educated at the expense of the government; and while in Spain, he was permitted the farce of kissing the hands of the Queen and the little Princess. He can neither read nor write, and is a perfect specimen of a vulgar, rough, uneducated *guairo*, or country bumpkin.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT

OF SOME OF THE LEADING ARTICLES IN SAN FRANCISCO MARKET

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE PACIFIC.

Business generally is exceedingly dull and inactive, and will doubtless so continue until the arrival of several Clippers with assorted cargoes from the Atlantic cities.

BRICKS—Of good quality are very scarce, and will readily command $20 ⅌ M. Common are plenty at from $10 to $13 M.

LIME—Plenty at $1 to $1½ per bbl. Cement $5 per bbl.

LUMBER—American unplaned, clear, ⅌ M $80@90; California rough, $50@60; Oregon rough, $45@50; square and framing timber, $35@45; Shingles, sawed, $1@10.

BOOTS & SHOES—Of fine quality scarce and prices advancing. Coarse mining boots are plenty and forced at auction at about home cost.

CLOTHING—Particularly fine, custom made, saleable at 50 per cent. advance on N. Y. cost,

GUNNY BAGS—23 to 25c each.

COFFEE—Green, 13@14c. Mostly held by speculators. Market dull, prices drooping.

CANDLES—Adamantine, 40@42c; Sperm 45 @ 50c. Prices feebly supported.

COAL—$35 @ $45 ⅌ ton. A cargo of Sydney has been sold at $31; prices on the decline.

NAILS—6 @ 8c. In active demand. 800 kegs assorted sizes, sold at 6¾c.

PROVISIONS—CLEAR PORK—Sales at $30 per bbl., and half bbls. $16. Mess Pork, $23 @ $24. Market firm, with an upward tendency.

HAMS—22 @ 25c. Stock light. Market firm.

CHEESE—10@ 12½c. ⅌ lb.

LARD—35 @ 40c. ⅌ lb.

GOSHEN BUTTER—Prime, 75 @ 80c ⅌ lb; California, $1.00 ⅌ lb; Oregon, 65 @ 70c. ⅌ lb. Prices drooping.

CALIFORNIA EGGS—$1 ⅌ dozen. Scarce and advancing.

SOAP—Bar, 6 to 7c. ⅌ lb.; Excelsior Soap, 7 cts. pr lb.

SUGAR—China, 10 @ 12c.; Manilla, 10; American, loaf 12½; crushed, 15 c.; German, crushed, 13c.

MOLASSES—N. O. 40 @ 45 ⅌ gall.; Sugar House Syrup, 50c. ⅌ gall.

DRIED APPLES—9@10c.

STARCH—20 @ 23 ⅌ lb.

SALÆRATUS—10c. ⅌ lb.

FLOUR—The recent law just passed by our Legislature, is very onerous, and subjects the sellers of Flour to very heavy penalties for damaged or bad Flour, sold to the consumer. It is a most iniquitous law, and one that our importers will protest against. Gallego and Haxall $9 per bbl. Nearly all the new Flour bought up that was offering at low rates. Chile Flour is abundant and can be purchased in 200 lb. sacks $8¼, hf and qr sacks, $9½.

CORN MEAL—$16. ⅌ bbl.; half bbls. $9 @ $10 each. Stock light.

OATS—from Atlantic, 4c.; from Oregon, 5c.

BARLEY—Owing to heavy arrivals, has been sold this week to the extent of 3000 sacks at 3c ⅌ lb.

HAY—California $30@ $40 ⅌ ton. Dull.

CORN—Indian, 4c.

BEANS—Chili, 3½ @ 4½c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—China, 4½c.; Carolina, 8½c. ⅌ lb.

CALIFORNIA ONIONS—10 ⅌ lb. Hobart Town Onions, 37½c. perlb.

POTATOES—California, 5c. ⅌ lb. Hobart Town Potatoes 4c per lb.

SHOVELS are decidedly dull at the late rise, and extreme prices are not supported.

The metal trade is greatly depressed; an assorted invoice of iron would not command over 2¼@2¾ ⅌ lb.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—The market is tolerably well supplied with Reapers and Threshers being made here, and prices nominally high. Owing to arrivals daily expected on clippers, prices have a tendency downwards. Horse Rakes are worth $30 each; wooden Hay Rakes, $20@30 ⅌ dozen; Ox Yokes and Bows very scarce and high; Grain Cradles scarce and high.

Steamers.

ARRIVALS.—The steamship Pacific, Vanderbilt's Line, arrived from San Juan del Sud on Thursday, the 13th inst. She brought 409 passengers, 60 of which were ladies, and 55 children.

The Monumental City, of the same Line, reached here on Monday evening, 17th inst., with a large number of passengers. She left San Juan on the 22d ult. There was considerable sickness among the passengers, and fourteen deaths. The names of the deceased will be found in the list of deaths.

DEPARTURES.—The P. M. S. Co.'s steamer Oregon sailed on Sunday morning, for Panama. She took about 300 passengers, and $1,603,803, in gold dust.

The Pacific, Vanderbilt's Line, left on Tuesday evening, for San Juan, with three hundred and fifty passengers.

U. S. MUSKETS.—During the last war, there were manufactured at the Springfield armory 21,000 muskets, at a cost of $8,75 for each musket. In 1839, they could not be made at less than $17,44.

MARRIED.

In Sacramento, May 13, by the R. B. Stratton, Mr. JOHN WHITE to Mrs. ANN WHITE, both of that city and late of New Orleans.

On the 24th April, at Shaw's Flat, Tuolumne county, by the Hon. A. H. H. Tuttle, CHARLES STAPLE to SARAH LLOYD.

At Sacramento, J. W. GISH, of the *Democratic State Journal*, to Miss MARY M. WILLIAMS, daughter of John Williams, formerly of Kentucky.

On Monday morning, in the Pine street Baptist Church, by Rev. J. M. Capen, Dr. Lemuel P. Crane of Sacramento to Miss Sarah Jane Brannan, of this city, eldest daughter of Capt. Daniel K Brannan.

In Sh sts, May 1st, by the Rev. Mr. Thompson, Miss Mary E. Mason, of Mobile, Ala., to Mr. John H. Harrison.

In Newburyport, Mass., March 15th, Mr. A. A. Sargent of the Nevada *Journal*, to Miss Ellen S. Clark of Newburyport.

DIED.

At the Twenty-six mile House, on the Auburn road, Sacramento, on the 11th of May, of inflamation of the lungs, Robert Aitken, late a resident of Sandersfield, Mass., aged 23 years.

On the 12th May, at the Twenty-six mile House, on the Auburn road, from injuries received by the explosion of a steam boiler, Matthew Gray, a native of Ayshire, Scotland, and late chief engineer of the steamer Republic.

At Sewell's Ranch near Marysville, on the 13th inst of consumption, JAMES L. APPLEBY, formerly of St. Louis, Missouri.

On board of the steam-ship Pacific, May 4th, of congestion of the brain, Mr. Wareham Pomeroy, of East Hampton, Mass., aged 42 years. May 5th, of congestive chills, Mr. John J. Baas, of Dorchester and late Springfield, Mass., aged about 40 years. May 11th., Mr. James W. Barton, of Castalia, Ohio, of dysentary, aged 21 years. Mr. Wm. Strain, of Bridgeport, Conn., of dysentery.

On board the Monumental City, April 23, Joel H. Norton, 38 years, Berkshire county, Mass., diarrhœa.

25th, Philena R. Allen, 25 years, Hartford, Conn., dysentery.

26th, Isaac Brown, Atkinson, Maine, dysentery.

27th. J. W. Caldwell, 35 years, South Providence, R. I. fever.

28th. Dwight Marshall, Hampden co. Mass., fever.

J. W. Brown, Foster, R. I., fever.

29th, —— Cook, Maine, dysentery.

Oliver Denton, 20 years, N. Y., dysentery.

30th, Thos. Rich, 25 years, Delaware county, New York fever.

Isaac Peckham, N. Y., fever.

Thos. Mund, Amboy, N. J., fever.

May 12, Alexander Rose, 27 years, Lowell, Mass., dysentery

15th, Mrs. Hannah Burt, Worcester, Mass., consumption.

17th, Nathaniel Leitch, 45 years, Vermont, diarrhœa.

Chas. Amesley 20 years, Staten Island, N. Y., fever.

Joseph Rice, 28 years, Ogle co., Ill.

OPENING CONCERT IN CALIFORNIA.

THE ALLEGHANIANS,

MESSRS. OAKLEY, DUNNING, BOULARD, and MISS GOODENOW,

Respectfully announce to the citizens of San Francisco that they will give their First Grand Concert in California at the

ADELPHI THEATRE,

On MONDAY EVENING May 24th, 1852. On this occasion of their first appearance in California, they will Present a Programme of the most Popular Songs, both new and old, such as have won the applause of the public in all the cities of the Atlantic and Western States.

In addition to their usual programme they will introduce several NEW SONGS,

For Home and California, and the good old days of yore.

MISS GOODENOW will also sing some of her most popular ballads.

O! golden land of promise! with joy to thee we come,
Breathing, in notes of gladness, endearing thoughts of home;
We come with many blessings, from father and from mother,
And words of cheer, from sisters dear, to many an absent brother.

ADMISSION—Boxes, $3. Parquette, $2. Gallery, $1.

A diagram of the house may be seen at Atwill,s Music Store Clay street, corner of the Plaza, where tickets may be had and seats secured after Saturday morning.

my21 JESSE HUTCHINSON, Director.

THOMAS REYNOLDS, JOS. L. HOWELL.

REYNOLDS AND CO.,

Wholesale and Retail dealers in

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Kearny st., between Washington & Jackson,

Have constantly on hand a large stock of choice and desirable GROCERIES, to which they invite the attention of Hotels, Restaurants, Saloons, Families, and all others. Goods sent to any part of the city free of chaage.

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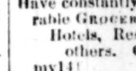
J. H. COGHILL, WM. NEWTON COGHILL.

J. H. COGHILL AND CO.,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants,

Brick Store, Battery street, one door south of Washington,

SAN FRANCISCO.



FOR SACRAMENTO CITY AND MARYSVILLE.—The new Steamer J. BRAGDON, Thos. W. Lyles, master, will leave Pacific Wharf, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 5 o'clock, P. M. Freight for Colusa and Shasta, will be receipted for through by the steamer GABRIEL WINTER, from Sacramento City. For Freight or Passage, apply on board, or to WADSWORH & RAVESIES, Agents,

may 7 1m Sansome st., near Washington, up stairs.

JAS. B. ROBERTS, W. C. MC'NISH.

JAS. B. ROBERTS & CO.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS & SHOES, Pacific Wharf, between Battery and Front streets.

may 7 tf

E. HACKER & CO.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS,

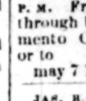
Kearny Street, near California,

Are extensively engaged in the above business, and respectfully solicit the attention of the dealer and the consumer, to an examination of their stock of CANDIES, which they guarantee shall always be equal to any ever manufactured.

N. B. No goods packed until ordered. Each pound separately put up in a neatly printed wrapper. Goods packed with great care for transportation.

may 7 tf

G. S. WELLS, SONORA.



BOOKS AND STATIONERY, and STANDARD WORKS—

Historical, Poetic, Literary, Scientific, and Religious.

German, French, Italian, and Spanish Works.

Magazines—Harpers' International, &c.

Foreign, Atlantic, and California Newspapers.

Blank Books.

Best superfine Letter Paper.

Cap, Bill, and Note Paper.

Ink and Envelopes.

Gold Pens, Pencils, &c.

Offered wholesale and retail, on the most favorable terms, Washington street, near Main.

G. S. WELLS, Agent for Pacific, Sonora Herald, &c.

my21 tf

QUARTZ MACHINERY AND MILL IRONS.

JUST RECEIVED, A LOT OF WHITE PIG IRON, ordered expressly for Quartz Stampers and Mortars. This quality of iron is as hard as cast steel, and will wear three times as long as the iron which has heretofore been used in this country. We have on hand patterns of every description for Quartz and Saw-Mill machinery, and deliver castings, either in this city or Sacramento, at as low prices as any foundry in California.

EGERY & HINCKLEY, Pacific Foundry, First st.

ap9 3m

BENJ'N B. COIT, M. D.

OFFICE—WASHINGTON STREET,

THIRD DOOR ABOVE DUPONT STREET.

San Francisco, February 13, 1852. feb13

SACRAMENTO ADVERTISEMENTS.

WARREN & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROceries and Provisions.—Miners' and Traders' Variety store, J street near Front.

The subscribers intend to offer at all times, to Traders and Miners and to their customers generally, one of the most extensive and best assorted stocks of General Merchandise that can be found.

It will be our aim to be able to fill orders for goods of every description wanted in the mines, consisting of all the articles of Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery and Mining Tools.

Traders and Miners and purchasers generally are respectfully invited to visit our Establishment and they will be convinced that we are able to supply them in the most satisfactory manner.

We here return them our kindest thanks for their liberal patronage the past two years, and assure them it shall be our earnest endeavor to continue their good will.

nov7[Sacramento City.

J. G. ANDERSON'S

TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON MANUFACTORY,

J Street, Sacramento City.

A large supply of cooking, box, and parlor stoves, of the latest improved styles, constantly on hand. Also, sheet iron stoves, stove pipe, tin, copper, and sheet iron. Miners and traders supplied with picks, shovels, and pans, and every variety of cooking utensils, of the best quality.

Jobbing of every description, done to order at the shortest notice, and warranted to give satisfaction. oct30

MINER'S DRUG STORE,

J Street, between 5th and 6th, Sacramento City.

DR. R. H. McDONALD TAKES PLEASURE IN INforming his old friends, patrons, and the public generally, that he has now completed a new, large and commodious drug store, and made many valuable additions to his former stock of medicines. All of the choicest and best qualities, consisting of opium, calomnel, ipecac, jalap, rhubarb, quinine, Peperine, etc. He has also a valuable assortment of chemicals of the latest and finest quality. Essential oils, paints, alcohol, pure wines and brandy for the sick. A large supply of the best approved Patent Medicines. A good variety of stationery, surgical instruments, and medical books. All sold at the cheapest rates.

Don't forget the Miner's Drug Store. Call and examine for yourselves before purchasing. oct30

NEW ENGLAND SEED STORE.

New Garden Seeds, Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Bulbs.

WE SHALL OFFER THE PRESENT SEASON TO the Horticulturalist, the finest collections of seeds, trees, plants, shrubs, bulbs, etc. that can be found in the country.

IN THE SEED DEPARTMENT, our aim will be to offer only such as we know to be genuine in their character—true to name and variety, and certain to vegetate.

IN THE NURSERY DEPARTMENT, we desire to introduce such varieties of fruits, ornamental trees, shrubs, and plants, as will be likely to live and benefit the cultivator, either by their fruit, beauty, or fragrance.

An experience of more thrn twenty years, as an amateur gardener, and in the nursery and seed business, will enable us to give that practical knowledge to this branch of our business which in this country it now so earnestly demands.

We shall at all times be very happy to render every facility to cultivators, and to give them any benefit they may derive from our experience.

WARREN & CO., J st, near Front.

Sacramento City, October 28, 1851. oct30

PRICES REDUCED

AT G. H. JOHNSON'S DAGUERREAN GALLERY,

And Furnishing Establishment.

MR. JOHNSON, in returning his thanks to the generous and discriminating public for the very liberal support which has been tendered him, would most respectfully solicit a continuation of the same, at his new rooms, No. 83 J street, Brick Row, between 3d and 4th streets, Sacramento city, which have been fitted up in the most costly style on purpose for the business, and will rate second to none in the United States.

This establishment was the first permanently located one of the kind on the Pacific, and shall remain the same as it ever has been, the best.

A fine assortment of framed cases, casket c. constantly on hand and for sale cheap.

Pictures taken, copied, cleansed or cased. Also, views of buildings, and persons taken after death if desired.

The trade furnished with apparatus, plated cases, chemicals, etc. Also, instruction given in the art.

The public are invited to call and examine specimens.

oct24 tf

JOHN BARTON, WILLIAM C. REED, OF BUFFALO, N. Y. CHARLES H. GRIMM,

BARTON, REED, AND GRIMM,

WHOLESALE

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Front Street, Sacramento City, California.

REFERENCES:

L. K. Plimpton, Buffalo. | G. W. Tift, Esq., Buffalo.
Taylor & Haights, | Coman, Hopkins & Co., N. Y.
Sather & Church, Bankers, New York and San Francisco.
E. J. Townsend, No. 6 Wall street, New York.
Turnbull & Walton, San Francisco.
James Mills & Co., Sacramento City.
Rhodes & Sturgen, Sacramento City Bank, at Sac. City.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

P. S.—Shippers please ship to us at San Francisco, and Francisco, and we then give them the advantages of both markets. oct24

D. O. MILLS AND CO.

BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

Bills of Exchange, at Sight, or on Time,

Upon New York, and all the other principal cities of the United States.

Gold Dust purchased at the highest rates.

Gold Dust shipped and insured.

Drafts on San Francisco.

Collections made on reasonable terms.

Deposits received and placed in a perfectly fire proof safe.

D. O. MILLS, Sacramento City.

JAMES MILLS, San Francisco.

oct24 E. J. TOWNSEND, 106 Wall st, N. Y

RHODES, PURDY AND McNULTY,

BANKERS,

Corner Second and K St, Sacramento City, Cal.

Make remittances in large or small sums to all parts of the United States. Receive deposits, negotiate loans, buy and sell bank notes, certificates of deposits, etc. Make collections, forward treasure, and transact promptly all business of the nature of banking entrusted to them.

o24 3m

L. P. AND S. S. CRANE,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES,

Have constantly on hand a general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Perfumery and Stationery.

Also, Pure Sperm, Polar, Fish, and Tanners' Oil.

Front street, between J and K streets, corner 4th, Sacramento city. oct24

BARR AND GRIGGS,

JOHN C. BARR. GEORGE GRIGGS.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c. &c.

FRONT STREET, BETWEEN L AND M STREETS, **Sacramento City, California.** dec12

CITY SHOE STORE.

T. S. MITCHELL & A. K. P. HARMON,

No. 83 J Street, Sacramento City.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Boots, Shoes, Hats, Hosiery, Gloves, Leather, Shoe Thread and Shoe Findings. Also, India Rubber and Oil Clothing. oct24

FANCY STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER INVITES THE ATTENTION OF his friends and the public generally to his stock o **French and American Staple and Fancy Goods,** Which he offers at the lowest market price, wholesale and retail, on J street, 3d store above 5th.

A. W. ALEXANDER.

Sacramento City, October, 1851. oct24

COIT AND BEALS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Have for sale, in store and ex ships,

Judd's patent Sperm Candles, Onion Seed, 200 lbs. Fruit Cake in tins, 17 Eagle Ploughs No. 21, with wheel and colter all complete.

India Rubber Boots to arrive, etc.

HARDWARE AND AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

R. WHEELER & CO.,

SAN FRANCISCO,

IMPORTERS and DEALERS in HARDWARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, HARNESS LEATHER, &c. REAPING MACHINES, THRESHES and SEPARATORS to arrive. CIRCULAR SAWS, 48 inches, made by Hoe & Co. just received by Adams & Co's Express. CROSS CUT SAWS, MILL SAWS, PITT SAWS, Hand Saws, Wood Saws, &c. ONION SEED SHOVELS, 100 doz "AMES" long and short handle Cast Steel, and other standard brands. SPADES, HOES, &c. &c. CAULDRON KETTLES, AGRICULTURAL FURNACE KETTLES, Mott's Patent WHEEL BARROWS, BELTS and BELTING LEATHER, FILES, RASPS, the best assortment in California. PLOUGHS, HARROWS, CULTIVATORS, RAKES, STRAW KNIVES, HAY CUTTERS, GRAIN CRADLES, SCYTHES and SNEATHS, HAY FORKS, MANURE FORKS, OX BOWS and OX YOKES. POWDER, SHOT and LEAD CHURNS, of various patterns, and a general assortment of SHELF HARDWARE and HOLLOW WARE. In short, every article appertaining to the Hardware and Agricultural business.

Store in Sansome St., near Clay, opposite Niantic H

mar 26 otel.

FRESH LIME.—The undersigned have now on hand and constantly arriving, fresh rock lime, in quantities to suit purchasers. The article is unequalled by any other in the market. Orders attended to with despatch. Enquire of FARRINGTON & LUDLUM,

feb27tf California st. 3 doors below Sansome.

DEVOTION'S LEXIPYRETA,

FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF

FEVER AND AGUE, AND ALL BILIOUS DISEASES.

THE Subscriber has just received and will be constantly supplied with this invaluable remedy. It has been fairly tested and after two years acquaintance with it in California, he can confidently recommend it to all afflicted in any degree with Fever and Ague. The mode usually adopted of treating it, has been invariably with *tonics*, administered for the purpose of *breaking the chill*, while nothing has been done to counteract the effect of the malaria and remove the disease. It should be borne in mind, that simply breaking the chill, is very far from effecting a cure; the disease is only *suspended*, and again returns upon exposure to any of those causes which favor its reproduction.

The Lexipyreta has been prepared (after a thorough knowledge of the pathological character of the disease) with particular reference to the permanent removal and cure of the disease; and the success which it has met with in the treatment of Fever and Ague, proves it to be what its name indicates—a medicine, possessing the power to abate, or drive away a fever. Its effect upon the human system is to purify the blood, (which is greatly altered in all malarious diseases) - promote the discharge of bile—remove obstructions of the liver, and excite all the diseased organs to a healthy action. It is a powerful *deobstruent* medicine, designed particularly to counteract the baneful effects of malaria upon the human body. For the *prevention* of Fever and Ague, it will be found no less effectual, as well as for the cure of all other Bilious Diseases, Jaundice, Liver complaint, Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

Persons being afflicted with the Bilious Diarrhœa, and reduced with the Panama Fever, have found the Lexipyreta a powerful Restorative as well as an eradicator of these tenacious diseases.

Relapses are very frequent in cases of Intermittent Fever, and give the unfortunate sufferer much trouble. By ascertaining the period at which the disease is disposed to return, which is remarkably regular in each case, the recurrence may almost always be prevented, and the disease finally eradicated, by a timely and persevering use of the Lexipyreta. The importance, therefore, of having the Remedy at hand must be obvious to all. It is a *vegetable* preparation, and contains *no mineral substance whatever*.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by SAMUEL ADAMS, Druggist, Post Office building Clay street, E. S. HOLDEN, Stockton, and C. MORRILL, Sacramento. ap 23 tf

MRS. KIDDER'S Dysentery and Diarrhœa Cordial, with the accompanying medicine, prepared by the subscriber. An invaluable medicine. For sale by

ap23 tf SAMUEL ADAMS, Druggist.

COD LIVER OIL, a pure article, just received and for sale by SAMUEL ADAMS, Druggist.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

San Francisco.

EXCELSIOR SOAP.

EX SHIPS "HURRICANE" & "INVINCIBLE."

Offer for sale

886 boxes EXCELSIOR SOAP, each 26 lbs.
528 do. do. do. each 35 lbs.
300 do. do. do. in store, each 75 lbs.

This soap will save one half the time and labor usually expended in Washing, dispensing with hot water. It will wash in cold, hot, hard, soft or salt water, will remove grease, tar and all stains from linen and other garments. Rub the soap on to the clothes, and let them soak over night.

Read this, from the New York Journal of Commerce: "The following testimonial in favor of the newly discovered Excelsior Soap, manufactured by Cadwell, Payson & Co., 289 Rivington, corner of Cannon street, from Commander Carpenter, will be read with interest by all of our readers. We have seen and used the Soap, and therefore feel no hesitation in pronouncing this the "ne plus ultra" of soaps, as it washes in cold, warm, hard, soft and salt water, removing paint, grease, oil, and printers' ink from linens, cottons, silks and woolen goods, and as a toilet soap, generally will be found very superior. Families and washerwomen will find this a most economical article, as clothes require less labor than with any other now in use, while it sets all color without injury to the fibre. We hope our country friends will make a note of the "Excelsior Soap," when found:

NAVY YARD, NEW YORK.

'Messrs. Cadwell, Payson & Co., have this day produced some soap, which they requested me to test with salt water. I accordingly went with them on board the North Carolina, and through the politeness of Lieut. Boggs, 1st Lieutenant of the ship, was enabled to see it tried by several different sailors, on both Wooten and Linen garments. The trial seemed very satisfactory to the men, who pronounced it a good article. The paint and greese was removed in my presence from linen garments, and a flannel shirt promptly washed clean. So far as I could judge, the soap is good, and might be used in the service.

E. W. CARPENTER, Commander, of U. S. Navy.'"

"[From Holden's Magazine.

Impelled by curiosity and by the urgent invitation of a friend, we have visited the manufactory of Cadwell, Payson & Co.'s Excelsior Soap, a soap invented within a few days, which we are very much inclined to rank among the wonderful things of this wonderful age. It certainly does marvellous things in the way of cleansing garments. For sale b COIT & BEALS, San Francisco.

FOR SALE.

McCORMACK'S PATENT REAPING MACHINES Wheeler's Patent Threshing Machines, with separators, horse powers and fanning mills;

French Burr Stone Grist Mills;
Grain cradles, Scythes and Sneaths;
Hay Forks, Hay Rakes and Hay Presses;
Revolving Horse Rakes;
Potato Diggers, Hoes and Goose Neck Hoes;
Hartford—Collins' S. C. Picks;
Do. do. Axes;
Ames' long and short handled shovels;
King's do do do do.

Also, two new Steam Boilers, complete, with double flues, fronts and standing pipe 25 feet long, 45 in diameter.

BRYANT & CO.,

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CENTRAL PRODUCE MARKET,

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ap] Sacramento, below Davis St., San Francisco. [30

WHITCOMB & CO.

[Formerly Whitcomb & Peake,]

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1500 sacks, Chili Flour, late importations.
250 sacks fresh ground Corn Meal.
100 sacks Graham Flour from Oregon Wheat.
1000 sacks Chili and Central Am. Corn.
500 sacks Oregon Wheat and Oats.
150 sacks California Seed Barley.
1000 sacks Mexican and Chili Beans.
200 sacks Costa Rica and old Java Coffee.
150 sacks ground Oil Cake,
Sugars, Teas, Rice, Ginger, Gallego Flour, etc.

march 13tf

MAGIC HUNTING WATCHES AND RICH JEWELRY.



JACKS & WOODRUFF, Pacific Observatory, No. 274 Montgomery street, between Washington and Merchant streets, have just received per steamer Panama, an invoice of those very beautiful Magic Hunting Watches, with engraved cases, the movements of which were made by the most celebrated manufacturers of London, and the cases were manufactured expressly for this market. These watches were made to order, and no pains have been spared to make them a better article than has ever before been offered in this city, and well worthy the attention of all who are in want of a perfect time-piece.

Also, a large assortment of Rich Jewelry, of the latest and most fashionable patterns.

N. B.—Chronometers rated by transit. Watches and Chronometers repaired and warranted. Jewelry of every description manufactured to order. apr16 6

ENGRAVING

E. BALDWIN,

Would respectfully inform his friends and the publi that he has opened an office for general engraving in the Iron Building, corner Washington and Montgomery streets, where he is prepared to execute all orders with neatness, dispatch, and on reasonable terms.

Entrance on Washington street. mar12tf

PANNEL AND SASH-DOORS, WINDOWS, AND MOULDINGS.

A LARGE VARIETY—For sale by R. PINCKNEY & CO., Broadway, between Dupont and Stockton streets. ap16 tf

REMOVAL.

D. L. ROSS & CO. have removed from the Iron Store Clay street, to their new Brick Fire-proof Warehouse, on Battery, between Washington and Clay streets. april 9

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,

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feb27 **San Francisco.** tf

CALEB T. FAY JOHN B. PIERCE, HORATIO F. WILLIS

FAY, PIERCE & WILLIS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

oct31 **San Francisco.** tf

J. D. HUNT & CO.

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ap9 Sansome Street, corner of Clay, San Francisco. tf

Miscellaneous.

The Arguments in Opposition.

The whole of these arguments may be summed up in four positions.

The first is, that the Maine law is an interference with man's inalienable right to eat and drink what he pleases.

The second, that the liquors inhibited by the Maine law, are healthful and needful to the masses, and that their destructive character and mischievous effects are greatly overrated.

The third, that a Maine law would be utterly at variance, not only with human rights but with true political economy; and,

The fourth, that such a law would open the door to the widest and most odious despotism in all matters pertaining to men's habits, business, morals and religion.

On all of these points we are ready to meet them. Not one of their arguments have we seen which has not appeared most clearly to us, as either totally unfounded in truth or unsupported by facts. Take their first position: That the Maine law is a sumptuary law, that it interferes with man's inalienable right to partake of the fruits of the earth or give them to his family and friends, and invades his private sanctuary, &c. Now, there is not a word of truth in this, and they must know it who affirm it. A man may have in his house and on his table what sort of meats and drinks he pleases, and give what he pleases to his friends; he may drink and be drunken, and cause his friends to be drunken, and the law does not touch him. It expressly provides that no man shall enter his dwelling, unless it is used as a place of sale. Here he is secure. Here he is prince and king.

But it is said that the law deprives him of the use, if it does not punish him for using, because it renders it impossible for him to procure it. This it may indeed do, and wisely and kindly, because he and his may need the protection of the law; as in China, the people need protection from the opium venders. No man may be forbidden the use of opium, and yet it may be wise, and just, and merciful for the government of the country to declare that no man shall keep it for sale; that when offered for sale it shall be confiscated and thrown into the sea. And the Chinaman who should call it a sumptuary law, and say it deprived him of the right of eating and smoking what he pleased, would be about as wise and consistent as the man of New York who should complain of the Maine law.

Nor is their second position any more truthful or tenable, viz., that the advocates of the Maine law have imputed a false character and false results to the use of intoxicating drinks. Every position we have ever taken has been sustained again and again by science and facts; indeed all our positions have been drawn from science and from facts. If alcohol is not a poison to the human system; if its tendency is not to destroy all the fine physical and moral powers of man; if it does not lie at the base of two-thirds of the pauperism and crime; much of the idiocy and insanity of the community; if it has not filled our land with groanings, with tears, and with blood, then we know not where the truth is to be found. Instead of suspecting the Police Reports of our city to be exaggerated, a stranger walking our streets, looking into our grog-shops and dens of infamy, our jails and poor-houses, looking into the habitations of the sick and at the dying scenes which may daily be witnessed in cellars and garrets, and even in many houses of wealth and splendor, would say the half was not told.

We come to political economy; the ruin of cities, States and nations; the great bug-bear that is to frighten every property holder, every railroad proprietor, every stockholder in banks or canals, every mechanic and agriculturist, every ship-owner and builder, like the ruin that was to come upon Liverpool and Bristol if the slave trade was broken up, and upon all Ephesus if silver shrines were no longer needed for the great goddess Diana. This is the popular argument. This is the stronghold. This troubles the interests of hundreds and thousands. And who will rebut it—who gainsay it? It is, indeed, a certain reality, and one which gives it its power. There is profit in selling, an amazing profit, and this profit gives it tremendous criminality, because its profit fastens it upon the community; its profit causes all its woe, and hence its profit demands its destruction. Were it small, small would be the evil. And the profit is, we may almost say, without one alleviation: lamentation and mourning is written within and without. If its destruction breaks up a good to some, it breaks up woe to others. If it breaks up profit to some, it breaks up loss, loss, loss to others; yea, with the exception of a very few, to the entire community. These men talk about the loss of fifty millions to the city of New York in the adoption of the Maine Law. They may as well talk of the loss to the city treasury of fifty thousand dollars annually from the license system, while it should save a million from now imposed taxation. The hue and cry against every improvement which has caused a momentary encroachment upon men's private gains, has always been, "It is unjust, and unconstitutional, and will be full of ruin." Not a canal, nor a turnpike, nor a railroad was ever built that would not ruin somebody; nor a new piece of machinery ever invented that was not opposed as bringing dire misery and destruction on some ill-fated being. An immense business is to be destroyed. We know that. So it was when the slave trade was made piracy upon the ocean. But that brought the country wealth; this brings poverty and death! This is a business of which nine-tenths of the country may justly complain as impoverishing them, imposing upon them heavy burdens, and taking the hard earnings of thousands and thousands, and giving them an article in exchange which they had better at once throw into the sea. In the universal passage of the Maine Law in the States, the country would annually be a gainer of an hundred millions. Its certain prosperity beyond the present time may be seen by the slightest comparison between any two towns or counties which practice the two opposing systems. It will soon be seen by a comparison of Maine, if she holds on her course, with other States which continue to regulate the liquor traffic.

We come to the last bug-bear: the encroaching despotism of dietetic ism, puritanism, morality and religion; restraints soon to be laid upon all the liberty, all the thoughts, opinions, habits and pursuits of men. We wonder why, when a quarantine law is made, requiring men from an infected port to stay two weeks at Staten Island, these men are not distressed with the thought that soon they shall be shut up in an inquisition for not believing in Rome; or when a bill is passed destroying the dies of a counterfeiter, they do not shudder at the apprehension that for wearing a Kossuth hat they should have all their buildings razed to the ground. As much connection is there in the one case as the other. An afflicted woman asks protection for herself and her children from the fangs of a liquor seller. She cannot be heard; the liquor cannot be taken from the vender, lest a man's methodism or presbyterianism, or infidelity be taken from him, and he be compelled to be or do something against his conscience! Ridiculous in the extreme! Dust thrown in the eyes of the jealous and unthinking, not to say unprincipled, to aid in the cry—TYRANNY, PERSECUTION.—*Temperance Journal.*

The Valley of the Amazon.

BY LIEUT. M. F. MAURY.

From a very able article in the November number of the *Southern Literary Messenger*, we extract the following fine descriptions of this valley:—

Of more than twice the size of the Mississippi Valley, the Valley of the Amazon is entirely intertropical. An everlasting summer reigns there. Up to the very base of the Andes, the river itself is navigable for vessels of the largest class. The Pennsylvania 74 may go there.

A natural canal through the Caciquiari connects it with the Oronoco, giving drainage and fertility to immense plains that cover two millions of square miles: it receives from the north and south innumerable tributaries, which it is said afford an inland navigation, up and down, of not less than seventy or eighty thousand miles in extent. Stretched out in a continuous line, the navigable streams of that great watershed would more than encircle the earth around at its largest girth.

All the climates of India are there. Indeed, we may say, that from the mouth to the sources of the Amazon, piled up one above another, and spread out, Andean like, over steppe after steppe, in beautiful, unbroken succession, are all the climates and all the soils, with the capacities of production that are to be found between the regions of everlasting summer and eternal snow.

The Valley of the Amazon is the place of production of Indian rubber—an article of commerce which has no parallel as to the increase of demand for it, save and except in the history of our own great staple since the invention of the cotton gin. We all recollect when the only uses to which India rubber was applied were to rub out pencil marks and make trap balls for boys.

But it is made into shoes and hats, caps and cloaks, foot-balls and purses, ribbons and cushions, boats, beds, tents, and bags; into pontoons for pushing armies across rivers, and into camels for lifting ships over shoals. It is also applied to a variety of other uses and purposes, the mere enumeration of which would make us tedious. New applications of it are continually being made. Boundless forests of the Saringa trees are found upon the banks of this stream, and the exportation of this gum from the mouth of that river is daily becoming a business of more and more value, extent, and importance.

In 1846–7, pontoons for the British army in India, and tents for the American army in Mexico, were made in New England from the India rubber of the Amazon. It is the best in the world.

The sugar cane is found here in its most luxuriant growth, and of the richest saccharine development. It requires to be planted but once in 20 years.

There too are produced, of excellent quality and in great profusion, coffee and tobacco, rice and indigo, cocoa and cotton, with drugs of virtues the most rare, dyes of hues the most brilliant, and spices of aroma the most exquisite.

Soils of the richest loam and the finest alluvions are there. The climate of India, of the Moluccas, and the Spice Islands, are all there. And there, too, lying dormant, are the boundless agricultural and mineral capacities of the East and West, all clustered together. If commerce were but once to spread its wings over that valley, the shadow of it would be like the touch of a magician's wand; those immense resources would spring at once into life and activity.

In the fine imagery of their language, the Indians call the Amazon the "King of Rivers." It empties into the Ocean under the Line.

The People of the Polar Regions.

The race of people who inhabit the country adjoining to Baffin's bay and its tributaries, are so little known that any thing in relation to them is caught up with avidity. The arrival furnishes us with a sight of some of their distinctive characteristics in dress, and otherwise. The dress of a married lady is composed of a pair of short sealskin pants, for outside, extending nearly to the knee-joint, where it meets with the legs of the boots, made of the same material, or deer skin. The upper part of the person is covered with a "jumper," or a kind of sack, with a hood for the head, and sleeves made whole, with the exception of a place for the head and arms. This also, is made of seal skin, or deer skin, and in the warm weather is covered with a fancy colored cotton cloth sack. In the coldest and wet weather, the cloth sack is removed, and a seal skin covering, without fur, placed in its stead. The dress of the married lady is distinguished by a broad band, made of fancy figured webbing, about two and a half inches sewed on each side of the front of their pants, extending nearly the whole length of them.

A married woman can also be distinguished from an unmarried one by the hair, which in both cases is tied on the top of the head, and the ends of the married, colored blue, and of the unmarried, red. This enables a gallant to act the amiable without danger of making advances to some one already married, and getting a stray shot from an injured husband. The boots are made very neatly, slender and well proportioned. The deer skins are dressed in a beautiful manner, simply by dying and rubbing them on a smooth stone. A pair of slippers completes the whole wardrobe of a lady in the Esquimaux country; these are made of deer skins, and neatly figured around the top with white rabbit's fur. The clothing which was shown us was made in a very tasty and strong manner, every thread used being made of the sinews of the deer, and of course very durable. The dresses of the males are very similar to those of the married ladies, with the exception that they are longer and rather heavier. The Danes are scattered around among the Esquimaux, and furnish them with what foreign articles they may want, which are limited to steels for their spears, and some few ornaments for their dresses, and coloring for their hair and ladies' boots. The seal seems to furnish them with almost every thing they seem to require—food, clothing, and even fuel.—*Dr. Kane's Lectures.*

Business and Prayer.

If a professed disciple would not have his secular business become as a millstone about his neck to drown him in perdition, he must be a man of prayer; he must daily secure spiritual communion with God. If he suffers his business to consume his time and spirits so as to deprive him of opportunities for prayer, reading the Bible, and real communion with God, he must decay in piety, and his service of mammon eat up his service of God. No one who believes that God answers prayer, will think of omitting either secret or family devotion for want of time, even when business is unusually urgent. Which is worth most to you or your family, an additional period of your own unblessed labor, or the blessing of God on your efforts, won by spending that time in pleading with him in prayer? The plea of want of time is essentially atheistical; none should urge it but those who regard prayer as an empty mockery that never received an answer from the Lord. Let the day begin with communion with God, let the disciple pass the whole day in the spirit of prayer, and all its duties will become spiritual duties, and all its scenes be inscribed with "Holiness to the Lord."

But this must be real communion with God, and not a mere formal prayer. Many morning prayers are a sort of paying compliments to the Most High. A Frenchman, it is said, visited his chapel in Paris to say his daily devotion, but he found no priest in attendance, and the building undergoing repairs. He walked up to the altar, laid his card on it, with a low bow, and withdrew, well satisfied with the homage he had paid to the Lord. It is to be feared that too many of the morning prayers of the closet and the family, are little more than laying a card upon the altar, a complimentary presentation of respects. But nothing less than such a communion with God, as touches the heart and draws forth its earnest desires, can be any safeguard to us in the busy scenes of the day. Hence it were well if every Christian would make and keep the resolution by which some have been profited, to have so many seasons of prayer, and continue them so long as to keep the heart in a tender and lively spiritual frame, so as never to leave the closet without some meltings of the heart, some sensible manifestations of God's love.

Pasquin and Marforio.

The following extract from the "Escape," a book issued by Mussey & Co., and written by Dr. Andrew McFarland, Physician and Superintendent of New Hampshire Asylum for Insane, which we have had occasion to notice before, gives an interesting account of the origin of the term *Pasquinade*, as applied to a humorous sarcasm:

"All travelers have remarked how frequently some object or some national custom suddenly explains the latent meaning of terms which are upon the lips as common as household words. Thousands use the term *pasquinade*, as applied to a humorous sarcasm; a cut upon the sly at some absurd or censurable transaction: yet its full meaning must be sought and found only in Rome. Sometime about three hundred years ago a tailor, named Pasquin, lived near the Piazza Novonna; a queer fellow, who was the Peter Pindar of his day. A merciless satirist, his tongue spared no one, and if the sufferer by his wit made any response, a more terrible lingual castigation was pretty sure to follow, so that priest as well as beggar was glad to purchase a truce with him, and avoid impalement upon the keen lance of his wit. Pasquin at length paid the debt of nature, and church and state dignitaries breathed altogether freer. After his death it was resolved to raze his very house to its foundations, in order that even the memory of the cross-legged punster should be obliterated. But lo! on digging a little below its foundation stone, the *torso*, or limbless trunk of a statue, was found, supposed, from the attitude given it by the sculptor, to have been the statue of a gladiator. This fragment, which has in fact no small excellence as a work of art, was immediately nicknamed Pasquin, and the wits who had, in the life time of the merry tailor, retailed their quips and jokes in his shop, now gathered round this, his silent executor and representative, and, instead of uttering their raillery, it was pinned to the statue by night, and read, to become part of the small-talk and cajolery of the shops and lounging places of the city. But the new Pasquin at length met with an opponent who fought with the same weapons.

Among the ruins of a temple at the entrance of the Forum, supposed to have been dedicated to Mars, a statue of some recumbent divinity was found, which, from the place of its discovery, was hastily pronounced a statue of the God of war, and was named accordingly Marforio, or Mars of the Forum. As no better use could be found for it at that age of indifference to antique remains, it was resolved to make it a vehicle of rejoinder to the causticities of Pasquin. For many years, therefore, Pasquin and Marforio kept up a gladiatorial interchange of shots; but at last public game for the exercise of their gifts became so abundant that, while they still maintained the attitude of mutual hostility, it was discovered that they were merely hunting in couples. Did Pasquin level a lampoon at His Holiness, Marforio, in the defence, would only irritate the wound and drive the shaft still deeper. Marforio was at last, for his scandalous witticisms, locked up in the court-yard of the museum of the Capitol, where he now sits like Othello—his occupation gone. His being called a Mars was evidently a misnomer, for his battles have all been since his christening. The statue was obviously a water-divinity, or a deification of some river.

Pasquin was sentenced to a worse fate, having been doomed to be thrown into the Tiber; but a witty counsellor of the offended Pope suggested that, if the threat was executed, every frog of the river would become another Pasquin, and the croaking would become infinitely increased. So Pasquin remains, his owner being mulcted in a fine if he is guilty of libellous malfeasance. Punch and Pasquin are the Pope's most dreaded assailants. Luther and D'Aubigne made their assaults with solid argument—a weapon which only few feel, and those few comparatively seldom found amongst Italians. But when any part of the world laughs, Italy is sure to laugh in conjunction. The more despotic a government, the more potent are the shafts of ridicule; for while it is a keen weapon, it is not tangible by the police. Pasquin is an appendage to the Braschia Palace. He stands with his back against the wall. I should have mentioned, as a proof of Pasquin's importance, that as long since as 1544 the witticisms of his, then preserved, were collected into two volumes and published at Basle, in Switzerland. So terrible a book was of course forbidden to be issued, sold, or read in Rome. The Braschia Palace is now the property of the Duke of Leuchtenburg, son-in-law to the Emperor of Russia. Pasquin has always had high sponsors, which has perhaps made him still more contumacious.

A Fairy Scene.

For two days of last week the mountain of Montreal was a scene of indescribable beauty. Nothing that ever was imagined of enchanted palaces or fairy land could at all compare with it. The Crystal Palace, that marvel of modern times, was a mere toy to a mountain covered with a crystal forest and crystal orchards, every tree and bush of which was studded with innumerable diamonds sparkling with intense brilliancy in every varying aspect of sunlight or moonlight.

On Tuesday last a thick small rain fell the whole day, congealing as it fell on the branches of the trees, until all, even to the smallest twigs, were covered with a thick, smooth coat of ice to the very extremeties. A twig the thickness of a spear of grass, was thus made as thick as one's finger, but so perfectly transparent was the covering, that the twig was as clearly seen as if there had been none; indeed it was only the sensation of touch that gave information of the thickness of the ice. But this encasing was not all. At regular distances, about two inches apart, icicles depended from every branch and spray, the united weight of which, together with that of the ice encrusted on the branches, bent them down in the most graceful forms; so that when the sun or the moon lit them up, they looked like triumphal arches hung with innumerable tiny gold or silver lamps.

The effect of all this at sunrise, when a light rose or peach blossom color predominated, was enchanting. The orchards appeared to be wholly covered with blossoms and crystaline foliage. As the sun increased in strength, the dazzling splendor increased, until at noon it became too great to gaze upon, everything glistening and sparkling with an intense white light. And when the sun was sinking behind the mountain, the blaze of orange light glittering and dazzling through its millions of branches, was something to be remembered for life.

Nor was the paler and purer light of the moon upon these natural gems less admirable; but language would fail to convey the varied emotions of delight that the varying phases of this gorgeous scene produced, and therefore we must leave them to the imagination of our readers. Our chief surprise was that all Montreal did not turn out to see a scene which few other parts of the world can exhibit, and which here only occurs in perfection once in a number of years.—*Montreal Witness.*

LET another's passion be a lecture to thy reason, and let the shipwreck of his understanding be a sea-mark to thy passion.

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THE SAN FRANCISCO BIBLE SOCIETY HAVE established a Depository on Stockton street, between Union and Green, and at Marvin & Hitchcock's, Montgomery street, for the sale and distribution of BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in the various Languages spoken in California.
N. B.—Bibles and Testaments supplied gratis to those who are unable to purchase.
The next regular Anniversary of the San Francisco Bible Society will take place on the last Sabbath of October.
San Francisco, Sept., 1851.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
WE OFFER FOR SALE AT THE PIONEER BOOKSTORE the largest and best selected stock of Mercantile Stationery and Miscellaneous Books ever imported into California. Consisting of
Full and half-bound Account Books,
" " " " Memorandums,
Bank Books, Pass Books, Quartos, &c.,
Miniature Account Books, Receipt Books,
Diaries, Almanacs for 1852.
The above in every variety of binding and all warranted of the best material, manufactured expressly for our sales.
Ink, Pens, Pencils, Wafers, Port-folios, Letter-clips, Bankers' Cases, &c., in short as complete an assortment of Counting House Stationery, as can be found in any store in the country.
Copying Presses, Letter Books, Brushes, &c.,
Manifold Writers, Invoice Files,
Scrap Books, Metallic Memo's, &c.,
Nautical Almanacs, Epitomes, 20th edition,
Charts of the Pacific and of this coast,
3500 reams Letter, Cap, Bill, Account Current, Legal, Flat Cap, Folio Post, Demi and medium Paper. Our stock of laid and wove papers cannot be excelled.
50 reams colored Paper, glazed and marbled,
Binder's Board and Newspaper Envelope,
Bristol do. Crayon Paper,
Do. do. colored, of various sizes,
Enamelled Card Board, Printer's Cards, Visiting do.,
A large stock of Whatman's Drawing Paper,
Antiquarian, Double Elephant, Atlas, Imperial
Elephant, Medium,
500 metres endless Drawing Paper, 5 ft. wide,
Mathematical Instruments, Drawing Pencils, Crayons,
Water Colors, India Ink,
Parallel Rules, Compasses, Magnifying Glasses.
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS:
A good collection of Standard Works,
History, Poetry, and General Literature,
French, Spanish, and German Books,
Medical and Law Books.
The attention of the mercantile community and traders generally is invited to our stock which we offer at the lowest prices. MARVIN & HITCHCOCK,
Pioneer Bookstore,
april2 Montgomery street, cor. Merchant.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF CANDY AND CONFECTIONERY.
BEE HIVE, No. 142 *J street, Sacramento City.* This old established Steam Candy and Syrup Manufactory city and country dealers will always find at the BEE HIVE, an extensive and rich assortment of Ornamental and Fancy Cakes and Confectionery, fresh every day.
Also—Assorted rich Candy, in tin and wooden boxes, and glass jars, to order in packages, from 25 and 50, 75 and 100 lb packages.
Preserved Fruits, Jellies, Jams and Meats, English Walnuts and Filberts, &c.
P. S. General assortment of rich fruit syrups. All articles warranted, or money returned.
feb 27tf CHAS. GRIFFITH.

COCHITUATE BATHS, Sansome, near California st. The subscriber has refitted the above establishmen with every convenience for bathing.
The shower, plunge and douche baths, can be taken separate or combined. Connected with the baths is an excellent hair dressing and shaving saloon. He flatters himself that no other like establishment in the city offers greater inducements to public patronage, than the COCHITUATE BATHS, and will endeavor to deserve a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed.
feb 20tf E. H. FIELD.

P. W. BRYANT, RICHARD PAXSON, JR.
BRYANT & CO.'S
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,
Corner of California and Sansome sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Constantly on hand a select assortment of Agricultural Implements, Mining Tools, and Garden Seeds, also a full and complete stock of Hardware and Cutlery.
feb27 tf

WILLARD LEONARD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Sansome, north Clay Street, up Stairs,
San Francisco, California.
N. B. Particular attention will be given to the purchase and sale of Provisions and Produce, and to filling orders from the country, on the most reasonable terms. feb20

COLE AND PARSONS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
CORNER OF CLAY AND KEARNY STREETS,
ap9 San Francisco. tf

PURE COFFEE.
BROWN & BOYEE, North East corner of Jackson and Sansome streets, offer for sale, fresh Burnt and Ground COFFEE of the different qualities, and put up in large or small packages in quantities to suit. Rio and Java Coffee, the purity and freshness of which they guarantee.
March 12tf

COLOMA
BLACKSMITH AND HARDWARE SHOP,
MINERS' TOOLS.
THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has arrangements with the firms of Burge & Co., of Sacramento City, and Towne & VanWinkle of San Francisco, so that he is able to furnish mining implements of every description at a small advance upon San Francisco prices. He has also a blacksmith shop connected with the establishment, with competent smiths, for the shoeing of horses or the making of miners' implements. His stock on hand always includes Shovels, Hoes, Drills, Rakes Picks, Hammers, Sledges, Axes, Crowbars, Steel, Iron, Nails, Borax, Horse Nails, Blasting Implements, and Blasting and Rifle Powder, and a full supply of materials for Blacksmiths at a distance. He will forward orders for castings. With facilities thus for supplying and serving on the best terms, the miners of this region he requests the continued patronage of his former friends. J. C. BROWN.
Coloma, February 20, 1852. feb27

GODDARD'S PATENT AMALGAMATOR.
THESE AMALGAMATORS have been in operation for several weeks and thoroughly tested by different Mining companies, proving to have saved from two to three hundred per cent. more gold than the ordinary sluice tables. The agent of one company states that quart of the same quality which paid thirty dollars per ton with shaking tables, paid over one hundred dollars per ton, with these Amalgamators.
☞ Persons wishing to adopt these machines, can have them manufactured at short notice, by leaving their orders with us, where they can also see drafts and models of the same. EGERY & HINCKLEY,
apr24 Pacific Foundry.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING OFFICE.
3d story Cronin & Markley's Iron-front building
MONTGOMERY STREET,
Near the banking house of Messrs. Burgoyne & Co.
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
PRINTING,
DONE IN A STYLE THAT CANNOT BE SURPASSED.
Persons wishing work done, are requested to call and examine
SPECIMENS.
CARDS,
Two of the most approved modern Presses enables us to print Cards with great speed, in a very superior manner, and at low rates, for
Merchants, Lawyers,
Physicians, Artists, Mechanics, Lectures,
Public Exhibitions, Concerts, Hotels, Railroads,
Steamboats, Omnibusses, Stages, Weddings,
Invitations, Address, Etc.
CIRCULARS,
For Merchants and others, printed on a BEAUTIFUL MERCANTILE SCRIPT TYPE, resembling a fine style of Chiography
BILLETS,
Beautifully printed on Plain, Embossed, Engraved or Gilt-edged Billet paper, specimens of which may be seen at the Office.
BANKERS' CHECKS,
The utmost care is devoted to this species of work: the finest Ink and paper being used, as the order may require.
RECEIPTS,
For binding or otherwise. A variety of forms may be seen at the Office.
BILLS OF FARE,
Of every size and style. Some very handsome specimens can be seen at the Office.
BILL-HEADS,
Printed in every variety of style, and on any quality of paper that may be desired.
POSTERS,
Of every description, from a common Hand bill to the largest sized Ship-Poster, printed in every variety of color. Large Ship and Steamboat cuts enable us to do the above work in a style equal to any other office in the city.
Printing in Gold or Silver Leaf. Gold, Silver, Copper and Crimson Bronzes.
The following, or any other Blanks that may be required, printed to order.
BILLS OF LADING, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, SHIPPING ARTICLES, DEEDS, DRAFTS, CONTRACTS, NOTES, ETC.
MONSON, WHITTON & CO., PROPRIETORS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THE PUBLIC IS INFORMED THAT UNder the new arrangements of this Company, Steamships, inspected and approved by the Navy Department, and carrying the United States Mails, will continue to leave San Francisco for Panama, and vice versa, on the 1st and 15th days of each month, except when falling on Sunday, in which case they will leave San Francisco on the Saturday previous, and Panama on the Monday following. The steamers of the 1st of the month touching at Monterey, San Diego, Mazatlan, San Blas and Acapulco. Those on the 15th will touch at Monterey, San Diego and Acapulco.
Accompanying the mail boats will also be dispatched a sea steamer with every accommodation, carrying passengers at reduced rates, touching only at Acapulco.
The connection with Oregon will be maintained by the steamer Columbia, leaving with the semi-monthly mails from Panama, and returning in time to connect with the mails leaving San Francisco on the 1st and 15th.
Each passenger is allowed 250 lbs. personal baggage, not exceeding 10 cubic feet, free.
The line in the Pacific is maintained by seventeen steamers, with an aggregate of 15,000 tons register, and in the Atlantic, by nine steamers of upwards of 16,000 tons.
This Company offers to the public the greatest degree of comfort and security, their commanders being selected for their great experience, and their numerous boats insuring immediate relief in case of accident of any kind.
E. KNIGHT, Agent,
aug1 Office corner of Leidesdorff and Sacramento

INDEPENDENT LINE—FOR SACRAMENTO CITY, touching at BENICIA. The new and splendid steamer A. TELOPE, Capt. John Van Pelt, will leave Central Wharf on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 5 P.M.; and returning leave Sacramento on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 P.M.
Freight and passage at the lowest rates.
Apply on board, or to WILLIAM FORST,
Ap2 tf Over Wharfinger's Office, Central Wharf.

FREEMAN & CO.'S EXPRESS.
DAILY TO SACRAMENTO CITY, MARYSVILLE AND NEVADA.—F. & Co. have safes in their express rooms, on board the fast steamers Senator, New World, and Gov. Dana, for the security of treasure entrusted to them, which is always accompanied by faithful messengers. Orders, bills, packages, etc., forwarded, and all business pertaining to an express promptly attended to. F. & Co is the only firm in the Valley of the Sacramento connecting with Messrs. Adams & Co., on whom they are authorized to draw Bills of Exchange for any amount, payable in New Orleans, New York, and all the principal cities of the Atlantic States.
Offices—San Francisco, in Adams & Co.'s new fire-proof building.
Sacramento City, at 42 Second street.
Marysville, at Snow & Lunt's, on the Plaza.
Bowers & Co. connect with us at Sacramento from Nevada City.
Langton & Co. connect with us at Sacramento from Downeville. aug1

REYNOLDS, TODD & CO'S DAILY EXPRESS TO STOCKTON, SONORA, MOKELUMNE HILL, and all parts of the SOUTHERN MINES.
A. R. TODD, formerly the senior partner in the firm of Todd & Co., is now one of the partners in the firm of Reynolds, Todd & Co.
Gold Dust, valuable packages, &c., received and forwarded.
Notes, bills, &c. collected in Stockton or any other part of the Southern Mines.
We have a daily line of stages running between Stockton and Sonora, carrying our Express: also a Daily Express between Stockton, Mokelumne Hill, Double Springs, Carson's Creek and Angel's Camp; as well as a tri-weekly Express to Mariposa, Agua Frio and other places of note in Mariposa county.
We have safes of our own on board the fastest steamers, for the security of treasure, and feel that we can offer to the public every advantage of a well conducted Express.
References in Stockton—Capt. C. M. Weber, Maj. R. P. Hammond, Hon. Samuel Purdy, Walter Herron, and others.
nov7] REYNOLDS, TODD & CO.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC EXPRESS
AND REMITTANCE OFFICE IN THE FIRE PROOF Banking House, corner of Merchant and Montgomery streets, San Francisco—JOS. W. GREGORY, Proprietor. Agents in New York, Messrs. Thompson & Hitchcock, corner of Wall and Pearl street, and Shirley & Co., Boston
All valuable parcels delivered at their destination as addressed. aug1

STAGE LINE FOR SAN JOSE.
HALL & CRANDALL, Proprietors.—Fare reduced On and after the 15th inst. the price of passage to San Jose will be reduced to $10. The stage leaves Bertord & Co's. office (in the California Exchange, corner of Clay and Kearny streets), every morning at 8 o'clock precisely; also the Mansion House, in San Jose, daily, at 7 o'clock, A. M.
At considerable expense, two new and very superior coaches have been added to the line, thereby promoting the comfort of the passengers. All the sandy part of the road is planked, and the stages now make the trip in very quick time.
The Agents of the line will be happy to give passengers any information or advice that may be needed.
There will also a stage leave Bertord & Co's. every Monday and Thursday mornings at 8 o'clock, for Monterey arriving there the following evening.
San Francisco, Nov. 21st, 1851.

GEORGE J. BROORS,
PAPER WAREHOUSE, WHOLESAL DEALER IN Paper of all kinds. Printing paper of all sizes constantly on hand; also black and fancy inks.
California Street, between Battery and Sansome.

THE IRVING.
MESSRS. DUMARTHERAY & CO. LATE AT the head of Delmonico's, have the honor to inform their former patrons and friends, and the public generally, that they have opened their New Restaurant, located in Montgomery, near Washington street, and directly opposite their old house. They pledge themselves that no efforts shall be wanting on their part to maintain the standing which they flatter themselves they have established in California, and they trust by strict attention to their guests, to receive a share of public patronage.
F. DUMARTHERAY
ARMAND HIVERT,
aug1tf H. G. GIANNINI.

QUEEN CITY HOTEL,
SACRAMENTO.
THIS BUILDING, LATHED AND PLASTERED, three stories high, finished with pleasant galleries, is situated on the corner of 7th & J streets, (good side walks from the levee,) and affords the best of accommodations for families and travellers, at greatly reduced charges. Board, per week, $10. Lodging according to room occupied. H. H. HOLTON, Proprietor.
Sacramento City, Jan. 8th, 1852. jan8tf

TO QUARTZ MINERS.—A NEW GOLD AMALGAMATOR has recently been constructed by E. B. Goddard, agent of the Georgia and Texas Mining Company, at Quartzburg, for which he has applied for a patent. It has been in operation for several days at the Company's mill, with perfect satisfaction, as being cheap, expeditious, and saving all the gold. The subscriber has purchased the exclusive right of this Amalgamator of the inventor, and will sell the right to companies of using it, and will also furnish the machine complete. All persons are cautioned not to make or use this Amalgamator, unless the right shall have been purchased of me.
E. A. HASTINGS,
eb27 tf Market street Warehouse.